THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 68. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.

1ja 1 China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The authority granted to Mr. C. A. REES to sign my name per procuration, ceases from this date.

F. R. GAMWELL.

30se 2 Shanghai, 30th June, 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

Directors.

THOMAS CHILTON, Esq., Chairman.

SAMUEL STITT, Esq., } Deputy-
FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq., } Chairmen.

Francis C. Braun, Esq.
George Cockburn, Esq.
John P. Duff, Esq.
P. Geo. Heyworth, Esq.
Thomas Harrison, Esq.
Charles Holland, Esq.
Edward Lawrance, Esq.
C. O. Ledward, Esq.
Robert Maxwell, Esq.
David Stuart, Esq.
H. T. Wilson, Esq.
T. Wilkinson Tetley, Esq.

LIVERPOOL.

Underwriter—ROBERT N. DALE.
Secretary—WALTER D. PRITT.
Offices—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS WEST.

Manager in London—J. H. LUKIS,
Office—26, CORNHILL.

Manchester Office—5, ST. ANN'S SQUARE,
WILLIAM P. SHARP,
Superintendent.

REID & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai.

15de 2942 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable* in London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE RICHARDSON & Co.,

CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL, (ENGLAND.)

MANUFACTURES of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Model Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Slides, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye and Reading-Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Model Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water Colour Paints, &c., &c., &c.

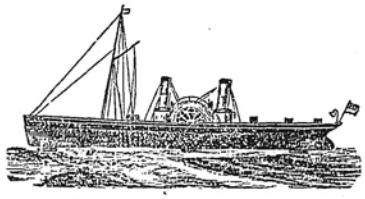
For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages, sent free on application

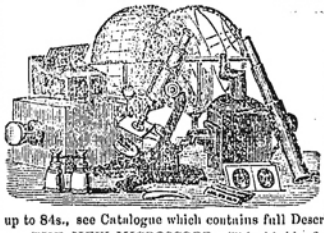
WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINES.
Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
Horizontal Engines, from 21s. to 70s.
Locomotive Engines, 25s., 50s., 75s. 84s., and 130s. each.
Marine Engines, both paddle and screw (for boat) 70s. and 105s. each.
Beam Engines, 100s. each.
Pump Engines, 87s. 6d.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND SETS OF SLIDES
Complete from 7s. 6d. to £22 each. Pairs of Lanterns for Dissolving Views, &c., from £3 15s. to £33. See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers,
Complete with Engines, &c., from £6 10s. to £20 each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.

Metallic Sailing Yachts
With Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, 6s. 6d., 13s., 16s. 6d., and 21s. each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.





Telescopes.

THE LORD BROUGHAM TELESCOPE. Lord Brougham thought so highly of this Telescope that he gave G. R & Co. permission to call it as above. It will distinguish the time by a church clock five miles and a flag staff ten miles, landscapes thirty miles off, and will define the Satellites of Jupiter and Phases of Venus, &c. This extraordinary, cheap and powerful Glass is of the best make and possesses Achromatic Lenses, and is equal to a Telescope that costs £5. Price 7s. 6d. each. For about 25 other varieties ranging in price up to 84s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the Animalculæ in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each. For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to 63s.

See Catalogue, which contains full description of the above.

G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages, Illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to any part of the world on application.

N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

Remittances must in all cases accompany orders and may be made by Bankers' Drafts (on London) payable at sight, or Post Office Order, or Coin in Registered Letter.

*** A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent to save time.

8de 2860 13th June, 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—

Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly, Raspberry Vinegar, Essence of Beef, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend

"THE ABERDEEN SAUCE,"

And

"THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

15au 1940 February 15th, 1868.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE

LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

INSURANCES.

THE

North-China Insurance Company.

(Established 1st January, 1863.)

Capital, Tls. 1,500,000, in 1,500 Shares, for Taels 1,000 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL TAELS 300,000, OR TAELS 200 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.

W. J. BRYANS, Esq., *Chairman.*
(Messrs. Turner and Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs. W. R. Adamson and Co.)
A. MICHIE, Esq.
(Messrs. Chapman, King and Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.
(Messrs. Gilman and Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq.
(Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1866-8.

AT a General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By orders of the Court of Directors.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 15th May, 1868.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to ; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
.....

Printed Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Res. I.—That a company to be called the "North-China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st Janv. 1869 to 31st Decr. 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organise the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the Capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per share, and that the Committee be authorised to issue a prospectus inviting applications for shares and to proceed with the allotment.

31oc (c a.)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

At Tientsin, on the 1st August, the wife of Wm. Forbes, of a son.

DEATHS.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, June 5th, W. G. Barclay de Tolly, late Colonel in Gordon's force.

At Shanghai, on the 1st instant, William Nicol, son of John Andrew Maitland, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At Shanghai, on Sunday the 2nd August, Anna, daughter of Alexander Bielfeld, aged 1 year and 5 months.

LATEST DATES

England..(tel.)..	July 7	Hankow.....	Aug. 5
Hongkong.....	„ 30	Nagasaki.....	„ 3
Foochow.....	Aug. 1	Yokohama,.....	July 27
Tientsin,.....	„ 2	Osaka	„ 25

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Apr. 30 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 24 } June 15th.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				″	°
Aug. 1 L.W.	7.04	12.08	S. S. E.	2	c	29.90	82
„ 1 H.W.	11.12	10.11	S. by E.	4	b	29.94	89
„ 2 L.W.	8.10	12.07	„	4	b	29.99	86
„ 2 H.W.	11.54	20.03	„	4	b	30.00	90
„ 3 L.W.	8.46	12.04	South	4	b	30.01	87
„ 3 H.W.	0.28	20.05	S. by W.	4	b	29.99	90
„ 4 L.W.	9.17	12.04	S. S. E.	5	b	30.05	89
„ 4 H.W.	0.56	20.11	„	6	c	30.03	89
„ 5 L.W.	9.52	11.10	„	5	b	30.06	88
„ 5 H.W.	1.34	21.00	„	3	b	30.04	89
„ 6 L.W.	10.17	11.10	„	3	b	29.99	88
„ 6 H.W.	2.12	20.11	S. by E.	3	b	29.95	89
„ 7 L.W.	10.50	11.11	S. E.	2	b	29.88	88
„ 7 H.W.	2.37	20.11	S.E by S.	3	b	29.83	89

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initiale; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868.		1867.	
	Night. Min.	Day. Max.	Night. Min.	Day. Max.
July 31	78	86	80	95
Aug. 1	76	88	80	94
„ 2	78	89	79	92
„ 3	77	89	80	90
„ 4	77	88	79	88
„ 5	78	89	80	89
„ 6	77	89	80	88
„ 7	77	88	81	90

PASSENGERS.

Arrived per "Dupleix."—For Shanghai: Lieut. Cade I.N., Messrs. R. F. Telin, Genevoio, Emmel, Issimal, Egan, Yosshma, Ross, J. Lemy, and two Japanese. For Yokohama: Messrs. Reviere, Gihelin, Peltet, Reboul, Clipet, Blanc, Méandin, Cultz, Armassau, Aubert, Pichard, Vaschalde, Mathon, Sarrete, C. Bade, Comil and servant, Revest, Dr. Pougny, and 23 Japanese. Per "Costa Rica," from Yokohama,—Messrs. W. J. Blydenburgh, R. M. Brown, D. L. Webb, and G. St. John Kneller; from Hiogo,—Messrs. W. C. Passmore and A. C. Watts; from New York,—Rev. J. S. McIlvaine and Mr. G. Overbeck.

Departed.—Per "Ganges," for Hongkong, —Capt. Pollard, Messrs. R. A. Houston and Rosenthal, and Mr. and Mrs. Xavier; for Marseilles, Mr. Campbell; for Suez, Messrs. Price and Luddike; for Southampton, Mrs. Wright. Per "Phase," for Yokohama,—Lieuts. Thibaudier, I.N. and Fournier, I.N., Sr. De Quevedo, Spanish Minister, Mr. and Mrs. Goushir, Messrs. Roberts, Otin, A. Joseph, and 3 Sailors. Per "Aden," for Yokohama, Major Woodcock, Messrs. J. B. Tootal, A. Robinson, F. J. Barnard, C. Bade, Blundell, Ralle, Mr. and Mrs. McVean, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, and Misses Collins and Wanchope. Per "Chihli," for Chefoo, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, Messrs. F. Henderson, J. T. Thorburn, A. C. Olyphant, W. Cowper, R. T. Rennie, and W. Haley. Per "Nile," for Nagasaki.—Mr. Hunt. Per "Golden Fleece," for Chefoo.—Messrs. A. Broom, and F. King.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 1 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1868.

Nearly a month has now passed since Mr. Oppert took openly upon himself, in the United States Court, all responsibility for the famous Corean expedition. At the same time, and in the same open manner, evidence was given of the complicity of a French priest in that remarkable adventure. But we have heard nothing, yet, of any steps being taken by the Hamburgh or French Consular authorities, to clear up the mystery which hangs over it. The strange facts then brought to light, certainly claimed further enquiry. The expedition may have been undertaken for the purpose of negociating treaties; but the very queer mode taken to bring these negociations to a successful issue seemed likely to promote ill-feeling rather than friendship. Diplomatists do not usually need a gang of coolies to unearth their interlocutors from sarcophagi, nor do they select midnight as the hour of interview. Pens and ink usually play a more important part than pickaxes and muskets, in the discussion; and treaties rather than specie freight are more usually brought back by returning envoys. We need hardly recapitulate the evidence elicited during the late enquiry before the U. S. Consul; as this must be still fresh in our readers' memory. That a steamer did start for Corea, with an unusually large complement of men; that she took on board, at Nagasaki, muskets wherewith these men were armed; that a party went inland at Corea, on board a small steam tender which was taken up from Shanghai; that they arrived at a large mound which they attempted to open; that they failed in their efforts, and returned after thirty-six hours' absence, without having made a treaty; all this was stated. And it was shown that Mr. Jenkins had no knowledge or interest, past, present or prospective in any of the proceedings—unless the spirit moved Mr. Oppert to give him a possible contract for piece goods. So far as he is concerned, therefore, the case is at an end; and people have a right to ask that other measures be taken, to clear up the mystery which hangs over the whole affair.

A mere voyage to Corea is a very innocent amusement. When undertaken with the motive of introducing that country to the world's market, it becomes highly praiseworthy. It is the interest, therefore, of all concerned, that enquiry should be held, to dissipate the strange rumours of royal corpses, golden coffins, stolen calves and running skirmishes, that overlie the simple fact alleged by Mr. Oppert. These may be pure inventions of the enemy; but sufficient prominence has been given them, in a public Court of Justice as well as by public gossip, to justify further notice at the hands of the Consuls for France and Hamburgh. It is surprising that Mr. Oppert does not himself court this enquiry. He affirms that the whole and sole object of the expedition was to make a commercial treaty. Yet he declines to give any particulars of so laudable an undertaking. Beyond the fact that he went to Corea, we know nothing of how he sped; and people do want to know more of that strange midnight journey than the glimpse of a small steamer at one end and a tumulus at the other, which are all we can now see through the fog. In short, Mr. Oppert should be able to prove himself a model of philanthrophy; yet he prefers to let the tongue of rumour dim, by the wildest tales, an act that should stand brightly forth in the annals of disinterested courage and self-sacrifice. Of the French priest whose name crops up so strangely here and there, through the tale, we can say little, but that people want to know more. Rumour points to him as having inspired the scheme, of which Mr. Oppert undertook the execution. But it is not the wont of his class to court notoriety for their proceedings. Nothing is more likely than that he should wish to take advantage of any negociations that might be going on, to put in a word for the property and converts of the Catholic church, left behind when his brethren were expelled from Corea. But the very simplicity of this design renders it more strange that such an involved tissue of mystery should be allowed to obscure it. Again, then, we venture to hope that the Consuls for France and Hamburgh will enquire into the circumstances of an expedition for which its originators claim high merit; but which the tongue of rumour has gone so far, even, as to call piratical.

Summary of News.

The thermometer continues to register a high figure, fluctuating between 88 and 89; but the prevalence of a strong southerly breeze has hitherto rendered this one of the least distressing summers we remember in China.

We have little news to record. Large shipments of tea and silk continue to go forward, the export of the former having already reached 75,000,000 lbs. up to the 31st July; and we have heard bets that it will exceed 130,000,000 during the season.

A quantity of land has been sold by auction during the past week at prices which will be found registered in our commercial report. They were mostly cheap lots; the only remarkable feature being the rise in value of land on the Bubbling Well road, which is being lined with villa residences.

The treaty Consuls have issued a notification, at the request of the Taotai, warning their countrymen that they cannot forward the views of any persons who may think of gold digging in Shantung; but that, on the contrary, they will be ready to support the Chinese authorities by carrying out treaty provisions. As no one expected that the prospective gold diggers would receive official aid in penetrating Shantung, no one, probably, will be disappointed by the carefully worded Notification to which we refer. An able letter by "Spectator" which we publish elsewhere, deserves attention, as setting forth the other side of Californian immigration, from that lately drawn by an enthusiastic Chefoo correspondent. On his general argument, we have commented at greater length elsewhere.

The S. S. N. and U. S. S. Co., have not been long left in undisturbed enjoyment of their monopoly on the Yang-tze. Competition has been inaugurated by the *Hong-que*, running under Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s auspices, and the two first named Companie's have lowered their rate of freight to Tls. 3, by way of encouragement.

We have to thank the North-China branch of the Asiatic Society for a copy of its journal for the year 1867. It appears rather late; but this is we believe partly owing to the difficulty that has been found in getting a good engraving of M. Simon's valuable Agricultural Map of China. The volume is unusually large, containing 265 pages, but 70 of these are taken up with a tabular record of eclipses recorded in Chinese works from B. C. 2,127 to A. D. 1,785. Amongst other papers are notes on the North of China, and on the productions of Shantung, which have been already published in our columns. There remain 150 pages of matter new to the outer world who have not attended the Society's Meetings; which we have briefly reviewed on another page. The public garden on the site of the Consular mud flat is at length an accomplished fact, and is highly appreciated in this hot weather. There is always a pleasant breeze and a cheerful prospect; public seats are provided; music is now the one thing needful to make it perfect as a pleasurable resort. A correspondent suggests that a Band be provided out of the proceeds of the Registration Fee —so that the victims of that squeeze may get some compensation.

Two more of the odious registration cases came on for trial on Saturday. Originally, a dozen summonses had been issued, but the victims all paid out of Court with the exception of these two.

A pathetic appeal has been lately addressed by the Taotai to all robbers and burglars, to amend their ways, and save their own heads and the hearts of their families. The idea will arise, on reading it, that it would be desirable that a little of the severity which His Excellency speaks of should be introduced into the Mixed Court.

We hear a good deal of discussion as to the merits of the new light at the entrance of the Yangtze. Some of the pilots, we learn, declare they can only see it at seven miles distance. Other authorities declare they have seen it twelve miles off; and consider it invaluable in thick, foggy weather, as the red flash pierces better, and is more remarkable than the old light. Steps are, we learn, to be at once taken to erect a light-house on Gutzlaff.

Pootoo seems to be gradually realising the destiny marked out for it by a Sanatory Commission sent down to examine and report on it, a few years ago, from Shanghai. Some one has been staying there all through the summer. Several people from Shanghai and Ningpo have lately gone over, and the *Fenella* took down another party of fourteen, some days ago. So the island must be pretty lively; and the priests must see visions and dream dreams of untold dollars, coming in from rent of the temples.

A number of foreigners, including several gentlemen from Shanghai, are "prospecting" about the Chefoo diggings. Reports tend to cast doubt on the remunerative value of the washings; but speak highly of the prospects of crushing quartz by machinery.

We learn that Sir Rutherford Alcock intends to remain at Peking till October next year.

M. Giquel's Foochow arsenal has been described rather sarcastically by a recent visitor, as simply a school of instruction of the most feeble character. A number of buildings and some machinery have been erected. But no practical result has been yet attained, beyond the construction of a quarter section of a gunboat. The following extract from a letter dated 28th July, gives the present position of the tea market.

The market is much quieter, and prices of common and fair flavory grades of Congou are down fully one tael per picul; the Australian buyers are the principal operators in these kinds. The good second crop grades at from Tls. 24 *a* 24 50 per picul, these are not much cheaper, I fancy, as compared with some of the earlier settlements of the same class, but on the whole, are perhaps the safest for London, in these uncertain times. I quite think that we shall have lower prices next month, as nearly everybody here professes to be in a funk about the Export, and stock appears to be at length accumulating—a good sign.

Third crop Congous are coming down in small quantities from the low districts, the quality so far, appears to be very ordinary.

Total Export to date this season—

.....	35,037,121 lbs.	Increase.
Same time last year	23,825,659 „	11,211,462 lbs.
To 31st Oct. „	34,711,468 „	
To 31st Dec. „	41,874,127 „	

The *Peter Denny*, *Vanguard* and *Maiden Queen* are all full, and will clear this week, making the total export to be advised by the next mail, about 38½ millions. There need be no fear of a tea famine in England, this side of Christmas, at all events!

The Governor of Hongkong has made no comment in reply to the memorial about the new opium tax. He simply says, he has forwarded it to the Home Government. Vice-Admiral de Souza, the new Governor of Macao, in succession to Snr. Horta, arrived by the mail.

News from Labuan speak of Mr. Pope Hennessy as governing the colony most satisfactorily and fostering trade and the Coal mines, which are both improving.

Hiogo papers to the 26th July indicate a disturbed state of affairs, still; and speak of fighting in which the Southern Confederates were worsted by Aidzu. Rumours, however, are very wild; and we look to Yokohama for more definite intelligence. The "situation," as depicted in papers brought thence by the last mail, differed strangely according to the political views of the paper describing it.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Editorial Selections.

MINING IN CHINA.

The letter by "Spectator" which we publish elsewhere, may be taken as a fair and able exposition of the philo-Chinese policy which it is the principal object of Mr. Burlingame's mission to advocate. The writer would wait indefinitely till it pleases the Chinese Government to agree in views and principles that have been long since accepted as axioms by other nations, and would hail with gratitude, in the meantime, every trifling sop thrown to foreign importunity, as evidence of progress on the path of enlightenment. Politicians of this school see immense concession in the employment by the Chinese of foreign Commissioners of Customs, of foreign Teachers at Peking, and in the eventual erection of a light-house on Gutzlaff, after hundred of thousands of taels have been misdirected from their legitimate object. They are for treating China as an equal in the scale of nations, slightly backward, but a willing scholar, in whose case rigour would be cruel. Advice, persuasion, are the only means permissible to induce acquiescence in lessons that have been long since acquired by younger but more energetic pupils in the school of life. Arguing from these admitted premisses, "Spectator" raises three chief questions—as to the right of Foreigners to open up these Shangtung mines; as to their probable value if opened; and as to the advantage likely to result to the foreign mercantile community from the process. And he answers all three questions in the negative;—that is to say, he urges we have no right to open them; that there no proof of their value; and that the advantages are very problematical.

He first, however, gives credit to the Treaty Consuls for uttering the proclamation which they lately published, warning foreigners that no help can be looked for at their hands, but that they will uphold treaty stipulations. We cannot endorse this praise, as we think the utterance was uncalled for. The Taotai's letter betrayed a very natural anxiety; but certainly claimed nothing beyond a soothing reply, in terms similar to those of the Notification. If a Notification become necessary, the obligation to issue it falls on the Ministers at Peking, who will give it general import. What Shanghai has to do with possible illegal proceedings at a port six hundred miles distant, is not clear. Assuming however, for a moment, the wisdom of issuing a Notification at all, we must accord all praise to the one in question. It is eminently calculated to sooth the alarm of His Excellency, without at all disturbing the minds of intending gold diggers. These never expected any assistance, and will not be disappointed at hearing they are to receive none. The enforcement of Treaty stipulations of course means that, when the Chinese have arrested any foreigners who are offending, in the interior, against the laws of the Empire, Foreign Consuls will be ready to punish their offence. There is an old proverb about catching a hare, which is very applicable to the present case. There is also one about catching Tartars, which may prove still more so. The question how far Californian or Australian miners may be right in exposing the Chinese to these difficulties, appears at first sight very simple; but needs, really, an essay to exhaust it. At a first blush, it must be granted wrong to infringe the laws of a foreign Government, as much as those of our own. There is a Chinese law against mining; and to break it is improper. There is also an English law subjecting any farmer who keeps more than four hundred sheep to a fine of sixpence per head. And one is about as rational as the other. The English law has been long allowed to fall into abeyance, and the Chinese objection to mining might be wisely allowed to follow its example. The crucial point is, how far the irruption of Foreign miners might interfere with individual native property, and by so doing excite collision with the Chinese owners. Obviously this is the great danger, and a result to be most gravely deprecated. However much foreigners may desire the opening up of China and the development of its mineral wealth, every-right thinking man would regret the attainment of this end by means of anarchy and violence. It is with a view to ward off this contingency, that we have urged on the Chinese Government to consent to the working of their mines, in order that a system for the maintenance of order may be arranged before the necessity arrives. In the meantime, it would be well that some person acquainted with the district and with Chinese custom, should express a reliable opinion on this knotty point. From the shreds of information that have reached us, we infer that the gold fields are not so situated as to involve intrusion on private property, in prosecuting research for the precious mineral. The lower slopes of the hills are mostly uncultivated; and the streams can therefore be worked without difficulty. We trust however that, in any case, there would be sufficient wisdom and sense of right among the diggers, to avert hostility, by paying any fair claim both to the owners and rulers of the soil. This question, however, is intimately bound up with that of the value of the newly discovered gold fields; and every writer on the subject has been hitherto begging the question on this point, and assuming the influx of Californian diggers as a settled and inevitable contingency. A good many paragraphs from Chefoo correspondents have certainly been published in the local press, all speaking with more or less certainty and enthusiasm of gold dust and nuggets. But we imagine that it will take some more tangible evidence than this, to induce a thousand men to leave a soil where the existence of gold is well-known, in order to prospect for uncertain riches in the face of unknown difficulty and opposition. Local journals have certainly commented hopefully on these letters; and have condoled with Chinese diplomacy on the shock it will be likely to experience, if the result justify their assumption. But nothing less, we imagine, than a clear and authoritative statement that gold diggings of sufficient wealth to pay adventurers exist in Shantung, is likely to attract those adventurers hitherwards. This statement has not been made, except by anonymous writers who may be fairly suspected of enthusiasm about the prospects of Chefoo. Of the existence of gold in the region, there can be neither doubt nor question. But we are inclined to doubt the existence of rich gold "diggings," in the ordinary acceptation of the term, as applied to the first discoveries in Australia and California. The streams descending from the Shantung hills do contain gold dust; a specimen has been sent us by an explorer. But the Chinese have been working these streams for centuries—under grave restraints by their own government, it is true, but still with sufficient persistence to have gathered the cream of their wealth, and to render the prospect of acquiring there a rapid and easy fortune very problematical. It seems more likely that gold mining will have to be commenced there at its second stage—in the shape of quartz crushing; and if this be true, men relying on shovels and cradles would be grievously disappointed. The question, however, will not remain long dark; more than one experienced digger in now engaged "prospecting" the spot; and his verdict will no doubt encourage or check the immigration of those diggers whom "Spectator" awaits with so much certainty and dread.

In a less ably written paper, the doubt implied as to the advantage of opening up the gold fields,—always assuming them to exist—would merit scant notice. The creation of a new and important industry is generally considered advantageous to residents in the neighborhood of its centre. It creates new wants and new employments; and aggregates wealth, in which all interests share more or less. In the present case, the landed interest at Chefoo would undoubtedly benefit, as "Spectator" sarcastically points out; but we doubt whether even the opening of gold fields in its neighborhood would secure for it the privilge of a free port, in a free republic, for which it pines. San Francisco has chiefly benefitted by the mines on Fraser river; and Shanghai, as the nearest large port, would chiefly benefit by the out-turn of mineral wealth from Shantang. We do not endorse the dream of those who see the Maloo tenanted by bullion assayists, and a new carting Company started to carry gold from the Northern Steamers to the Banks. But we do think private interests, shipping, and trade generally would take a spurt, if the result which "Spectator" deprecates were achieved.

REVIEW.*

The appearance of the journal of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1867, suggests a train of reflections leading us to contrast the literary enterprises of the present with those of the past. While the progress of affairs at the more important ports in China has gradually developed a newspaper press of remarkable activity, and while the number of foreign residents has vastly increased, the Chinese Repository remains a monument of unremitting industry and a repertory of valuable information regarding China and its people, which in these days excites our admiration, and makes us regret that our lot has fallen on times too degenerate to rival such a sterling and invaluable work. Other enterprises have enjoyed a brief existence, but not one has taken firm root on a soil that promises so much. Indeed, if we except "Notes and Queries," the journal of our local Asiatic Society is the only work of the kind which still endeavours to redeem, in some measure, the present generation of foreign residents from the charge of incapacity or neglect. The volume now before us is No. IV of the new series, and we do not hesitate to say that it may fairly challenge comparison with some of the journals of the learned societies at home, and that the solid contribution it offers to a knowledge of China, will be highly appreciated by those who feel an intelligent interest in the subject, both in the East and the West. The present journal is larger than any of the previous ones, and no one can peruse it without feeling that in it the utility of the Asiatic Society is abundantly vindicated. This publication points to a vitality in the Society and its contributors, which leads us to hope that it will continue its valuable services in eliciting and preserving in a convenient form important original papers. If it is well supported, there are scarcely any limits to its usefulness, as there are not only many competent Chinese scholars willing to lend their valuable co-operation in traversing new or imperfectly known fields, but there are, in the Chinese Repository and other works scarce or out of print, ample materials to form a series of reprints which would render available vast stores of information at present nearly inaccessible.

We have already commented on several of the papers in the volume, but there are at least two entirely new to us. The first is Mr. Wylie's "Eclipses recorded in Chinese works," being a list of 925 solar, and 574 lunar eclipses, with dates and references to the books in which they are mentioned. As the list has been drawn up with such care as to render it virtually exhaustive, and as the eclipses date back as far as the eighth century before the Christian era, —that is, leaving out of consideration as doubtful the eclipse recorded in the Shoo-king as having taken place in B.C. 2127,—we have here a valuable record which cannot fail to be of interest. In addition to this further obligation under which Mr. Wylie has placed the Society, we have a "Retrospect of Events in China and Japan during the year 1867," by Mr. Kingsmill, which has not been read before the Society. The summary of events it contains is complete, and well suited for reference in future. There is, however, a tinge of gloom and disappointment thrown over Mr. Kingsmill's account of the year's proceedings, and again and again he feels it to be his duty to mourn over the decay and retrogression which are rapidly settling down upon the doomed empire. We cannot share to the full extent these doleful forebodings; but, apart from this, the Retrospect is an elaborate and carefully written paper, and is worthy of preservation in its place in the Journal.

Two important papers by Rev. A. Williamson, entitled "Notes on the North of China—its Productions and Communications," and "Notes on the Productions—chiefly mineral—of Shantung," have already appeared in our columns. It remains for us to draw special attention to the agricultural map of China by Mons. Simon, French Consul at Ningpo, prefaced by a few preliminary notes from a forthcoming work on the subject. The map and tables show the results of M. Simon's observation during his travels over the empire, corrected and amplified by information which he has carefully collected from personal communication with others who have been in districts which he has not visited; and we have no doubt his work on the subject will be looked for with interest. The paper on the bed of the Yellow River recalls to mind the fact that the Society has in abeyance a project for exploring this river, which it was expected would be put into execution early in the autumn. We can only express a hope that nothing will occur to prevent such an important scheme from being carried out.

* Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1867.

REVIEW.*

We have intended for some time to call the attention of our readers to a volume lately issued from the fastidious press of Mr. Murray. It is called "A Naturalist's Rambles in the China Seas," and is the work of a surgeon in the Royal Navy, Mr. Cuthbert Collingwood. We notice it because, in its good points and in its bad points, it is a fair specimen of a class of books constantly coming before the public. It has many merits. To begin with, it is produced under the auspices of an unexceptionable publisher. It is printed in unexceptionable type, and presents the aspect of an unexceptionable volume. But, after reading it with care, we are lost in wonder as to its *raison d'être*. It is far from being a bad book. It is neatly written throughout, and is evidently the result of a journal kept with distressing minuteness; but we cannot see the excuse for publication. What the writer saw in his very short stay in China that other persons have not seen and described a hundred times, we must acknowledge ourselves at a loss to discover.

The writer started from Marseilles in a P. and O. steamer. Near Marseilles he noticed "great thick leaved aloes," and when he saw them "he hailed them as some foretaste of that luxuriance of vegetation which he was soon to witness in the tropics." He did not stop at Malta; South of Candia he saw "four successive flocks of cranes flying northward, whose screams could be heard distinctly as they passed close over the ship." This gives him an opportunity for quoting Buffon, and Cicero *de Natura Deorum*. Alexandria reminded him of the Arabian Nights "of Aladdin, the three Calendars and Haroun-al-Raschid." During the Railway journey from Alexandria to Cairo, he noticed groups of palm trees. He also saw camels and mud huts. Near the huts were several dogs. He had

* A Naturalist's rambles in the China seas, by Cuthbert Collingwood, R.N.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

not time to see the pyramids. On the way from Cairo to Suez, a small ladybird flew into the carriage. At Aden he observed camels and achieved his greatest scientific triumph. For on the shore of that dismal port he found a cuttle fish and a marine slug. He "kept the latter alive for some days for the admiration of some intelligent fellow passengers, who expressed their astonishment that such brilliantly coloured and graceful creatures should exist; and many were the questions as to how I had found them." These are the kind of details with which the reader's time is taken. He is never complimented by a graceful assumption of previous knowledge. He is not supposed ever to have read Sir John Davis or Fortune or Wingrove Cook, or ever to have listened to poor Albert Smith. He is told that Victoria is a peak of Hongkong, that a boat in Chinese is called a sampan, and that the English converse with the natives in a dialect called "pidgin." But while the writer is kind enough to condescend to the low literary estate of his reader, we must not imagine that he is unable to generalize on the gravest themes. After a ten days stay in Hongkong, he has made up his mind on the benefits of Western trade, the influence of Western civilization the proposed introduction of railways, the opium trade, and the prospects of Christianity. On the latter subject his deliverances are naive and fresh in the extreme: "As for the Christianizing of China, that process must progress with very slow steps under the present *régime*. Ignorance of the language implies a most imperfect knowledge of their theories of religion; and unless we know these, how can we combat them or ask them to substitute for them our own, which they can only most imperfectly comprehend. An isolated case of conversion may occur now and then". Now we are perfectly willing to believe that Mr. Collingwood does not know anything whatever about Chinese theories of religion, but we conceive that the subject has, before his work was published, received the attention of Europeans. Surely the Church of Rome has not worked with tireless energy for three hundred years in vain. Surely the vast mass of material gathered in the works of the Jesuits and the pages of the Chinese Repository is not wholly valueless. Touching Chinese "theories of religion" we laboured under the impression that Dr. Legge had told us something about Confucianism; that M. G. Panthier had given us a vivid sketch of the doctrines of Taouism; and that Mr. B. Saint Hilaire had made us acquainted with the leading tenets of Buddhism. We must protest against being accused of *knowing nothing*, by Mr. *Collingwood*, because he happens not to have studied the subject himself.

To do the Rambles justice, however, they are more interesting as they get on. The account of Formosa is lively and interesting, and the chapter on the "surface population of the ocean" full of intelligent observations. The amount of material at the writer's command, in fact, was sufficient to have made a readable paper for a scientific society; but in spreading the gold over four hundred and thirty-three pages, the precious metal has been of necessity beaten very thin, indeed sometimes we have a difficulty of recognising a single spark of valuable ore. The author concludes by wishing that more naval officers would make scientific observations. We endorse the wish, but we must append a supplementary hope that many more of them will not write long books, if the one under review is a specimen of what we may expect.

SHANGHAI.

Shanghai has at various times spent large sums on its pleasures, and it cannot be said always to have received satisfactory returns for the money disbursed. To state the outlay which its divers attempts at obtaining amusement have cost, would be very unsatisfactory, indeed we are assured that our readers will not require to be reminded of their indiscretions. The sums subscribed are written off as irreclaimable bad debts in the books of every merchant in the settlement; and, when the figures meet the eye they only occasion the disheartening reflection "Put these taels into sovereigns and how much rational pleasure they would have procured me in Europe."

It is gratifying, however, to reflect that one experiment has been a marked success. The Club may be a dead loss, the Racquet Court extravagant, the Theatre terribly hazardous from its liability to catch fire, the Woosung Road impassable to carriages, but the Shanghai Public Garden answers every end for which it was intended. Of course it is as yet in an unfinished state. The railings (which by the way are unnecessarily mean and low) are not yet finished, the grass is only partially planted with trees, and the full number of benches are not yet supplied; still the situation of the garden is so good, and the resort it affords so desirable that we are not disposed to be critical and arraign defects and imperfections. The garden has two obvious uses. In the afternoon it supplies a safe recreation ground for the babyhood of the settlement. The corner of the Nankin Road which was formerly the rendezvous of native nurses and their charges, was really very dangerous. We have often wondered that accidents were not more frequent at this spot. The amahs are like their prototypes in England, naturally gregarious, and they selected a place for "swarming" which was frightfully exposed to the attacks of reckless drivers. Scores of basket carriages were constantly turning this corner at abrupt angles, and accidents seemed every afternoon inevitable. That young Shanghai was not decimated must be attributed to the interposition of a higher power, or to the prevalence of maternal prayers —certainly not to the skill or carefulness of the Phaetons of commerce. All these dangers are now over; and if, as we hope and trust, carriages will be forbidden to enter the new grounds, children will have a healthy and pleasant rendezvous.

The second purpose which the Garden answers, will be largely appreciated by the public. It is a refuge from the heated atmosphere of the dining-room, and a healthy evening promenade. The man who attempts to sleep after a heavy meal with the thermometer at 90 degrees, is sure to be disappointed. Even if his digestion be in perfect order, he will find the disturbing elements around him neither few nor trivial. The Arabian Nights entertainments were loquacious princesses, marvel-working enchanters, and capricious genii. The Chinese nights' entertainments are howling and yelping curs, croaking frogs, and poignant mosquitoes. The man who resigns himself to his bed before he is positively tired out, will find himself beset by an environment of sleep-murdering influences. A cool ramble in the garden is an antidote to these evils. The tired foreigner enjoys a breath of fresher and purer air than he has met with during the day. The exercise obtained in a couple of turns on the broad walk is sufficient to afford a pleasant sense of fatigue, and a sound sleep is the satisfactory result. We cannot help thinking that we avoid exaggeration when we say that we consider this garden a material assistance to the health of the settlement. There is of course one want yet perceptible. The crowning source of attraction would be music. We cannot now secure, as in old days, the unbought melody of the 67th Regiment, or the more classical performances of the company of Germans who used to be called the Rhenish Band; but perhaps we might now and then obtain the kind co-operation of a body of amateurs: and should such public spirited volunteers be found, they might rely on the cordial appreciation of the public.

We confess, for our own part, we hail the establishment of the public garden as one of the boldest steps in the right direction yet taken. A taste for simple open air enjoyment is one of the favourable characteristics of French and German life; and it cannot fail to be cultivated with advantage in a Cosmopolitan settlement which, in a large measure, unites the peculiarities of England and of the Continent.

NEWCHWANG.

A correspondent from a place situated at the confines of northern trade in China which, politically, economically and socially considered, possesses no personal interest for the general body of your readers, would, if he wrote for their amusement, fall back upon the idiosyncracies of its inhabitants. Failing variety in the beauty of its scenery or in its architectural phenomena; failing pageants, or farewell dinners; failing in fact, general newness of things, he would elect to describe people, individuals rather than events. And what a subject he would have in this community! But it is one I dare not touch, for it would grieve me too much to wound the susceptibilities of friends. Besides I am one of them, and perhaps as strange a specimen in their regard as one or two of them are in mine. No, though I could tell of some funny persons and depict some funny scenes, I wont—I must be dull and decorous as before.

That general feature of stagnation which pervaded trade in Newchwang, when I wrote you last, is still its most distinguishing characteristic. The quarterly settling day passed satisfactorily, and the decline I predicted in the price of that extensive article of export, beancake, took place, to such an extent as to render it a profitable shipment to Shanghai, and, indeed, to lead me to believe that it may be soon again transported with advantage to the Southern ports. These circumstances have not of course as yet had time to affect the value of silver, in the manner I indicated to you when discussing the way in which Manchuria is being drained of that mineral. It continues dear, and consequently prices of manufactured goods have not materially improved. A large quantity, amounting to Tls. 190,000 again goes forward by the *Dragon*. It consists for the most part of remittances for Malwa, which still commands a steady sale at from Tls. 535 to Tls. 540 per picul. I can only quote best chops of 6½ catty Grey Shirtings Tls. 2.30. but the stock, though still considerable. has been reduced, and, if holders are firm they will certainly obtain an advance of 5 candareens 1 mace per piece for their remaining supplies, which comprise some 30,000 pieces. Indeed the Chinese have scarcely yet resumed business since the great settling day, and we may expect to witness a very general improvement in all classes of imports. Bean cakes are Tls. 3.15 per 10 pieces. Peas Tls. 2.80 per shee. As I am not writing a market report, I will not trouble you with any further quotations. Two vessels have been chartered at the low rate of 20 cents per pecul to Shanghai; but the *Dragon* steamer gets 32 cents, for a portion of her Beancake cargo which was engaged on this side, and more than $1,000 for treasure freight

The household and landed property belonging to the estate of Maitland Bush & Co., which was reported to have cost originally nearly Tls. 20,000 realised at auction only a little over Tls. 5,000. The principal lots are contiguous to the river, from which they are separated by but a weak and narrow bank of earth and rubbish, designated a "bund," and which, during high tides, is considerably above the level of that large portion of their surface that has not been artificially raised. They have an extensive river frontage, and, as the expense of keeping the bund in repair devolves upon lot owners, persons desirous of investing in property dreaded the incessant drain upon their purses which, from the frequency of damage caused by high tides, would be ever inexorably occurring. To give you an idea of the manner in which the waters of the Liaou-ho can rise—and this not from any increase in the body of the waters by interior floods, but simply from the effect of a strong wind and a high spring-tide, I may mention that, a few days since, every compound in the foreign settlement, with the exception of that belonging to the firm of Messrs. Knight and Co., was flooded, and that the roads which run around and cut the settlement in two were navigable to ordinary Sampans. Had not the pseudonymous bund and the dykes, which run along and parallel to a creek to the east, at right angles with the bund, given way, this could not have happened, but, a breach once made, the havoc was rapid. Embankments were washed away as if they had been but spars lying loosely on the ground; walls fell; native houses were metamorphosed into mounds of mud and perhaps their wretched denizens bethought them that the hour to flee unto the hills and unto the tops of the mountains had at length arrived. Along the dusty pathway by which the country people had trudged to market in the morning, you might have seen them struggling back again in the evening waddling to the hips in water, or perhaps ferried in a sampan.

Possibly you think Newchwang must be a horrid place to live at, but it is not. It is a delightful one. Floods seldom occur more than once or twice a year, and such a one as I have described not once in ten years. Its climate is delicious. The air is pure and fresh and soft and, in the country, perfumed with sweet-scented wild flowers and ferns and heather and grasses. The sky has that deep blue appearance, speckled with pellucid fleecy clouds, that we remember so well to be the characteristic of a summer day at home, and that we so seldom see in southern China, where the sun glares either too fiercely or is utterly obscured. Our sunsets, too, are beautiful. I cannot describe them. I can only say that they are worth a voyage to see. To the sick, and to those who want a change, I say, come then, and you shall breathe this life-restoring air, and see these sunsets that you will not soon forget; and then, in the evening, when the moon's soft light plays upon the water, which at that hour seems so unnaturally still, with the bright starry sky above you, the tide ripple the only sound around you, you shall get into a boat and drift away upon the tide and dream—oh, well!—of what you like of course—because, as the showman said to the little boy, "You pays your money and in course you takes your choice."

Newchwang is growing in extent and population. New buildings are constantly going up about it, and it has a collective air of competence that it did not possess when first opened to foreign trade. The Taoutai has determined to surround it with a wall and moat, which will include the foreign settlement within its lines.

Monsieur Viguier, who holds the northern of the three new appointments, for the supervision of those Maritime interests for the support of which tonnage dues are levied, has paid us a visit.

Our soil is not hallowed by any missionary establishment. A gentleman of the Wesleyan persuasion made his appearance a few days since, with wife, family and vast heaps of baggage; but, unhappily, it was on the very day of the great flood, and he took himself and wife and family and baggage away again at once, to our unutterable grief.

GLEANINGS ABOUT POOTOO.

Pootoo bids fair, at last, to assume the place in public estimation which was claimed for it by the party who visited it some years ago, in the *Ayrshire Lass*. It has hardly been a day without some foreign visitor during the present summer; and several times a number have put the priest's hospitality to the test. The following sketch, which has been kindly sent us by a correspondent, may awaken others to a knowledge of the pleasure that awaits them:—

The Island of Pootoo, or as the Chinese call it, Pootoo Mountain, is the most eastern of the Chusan Group; and is divided from Chusan by a channel about a mile and a half across called the Lien-hwa-yang or "sea of water lilies." In general appearance it is a bold rocky island of very irregular shape. Its extreme length is about three and half miles, while in one part it is almost divided by a high ridge of sand over which the sea perhaps forces its way; in the most boisterous weather. A ridge of hills extends through the island from N.E. to S.W. and branches off in several places to the sea. Between these branches are several sandy and pebbly beaches. A few level spots under cultivation appear here and there, the mountain streams being turned to good account for irrigating them. The N.E. side of the island, where it is exposed to the open Pacific, consists of bold rocky cliffs washed by the ocean waves which, in some places, have worn away the rock and formed caverns. The highest point is in the N.W. of the Island and may possibly reach 1,500 feet. On its summit is a lighthouse with a large oil lamp called the "sky lamp" which the priests say is lighted during the winter season when the greatest number of pilgrims visit the island. The view from this peak is very extensive and well repays the labour of ascending. Two of the ravines are tolerably well wooded, and there are handsome trees and groves in the

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

vicinity of some of the larger temples. Hence the island presents a somewhat less bare appearance than that which characterizes the rock-bound coast of China further south. Probably in its most prosperous days every spot available on the hill sides was brought under cultivation.

Pootoo is one of the "seven sacred places." It is entirely devoted to the religion of Buddha, and especially dedicated to the Goddess Kwan-yin as its presiding Deity. From the many miraculous manifestations which have occurred there, from its connection with the history of Kwan-yin, from the patronage given to it by Chinese Emperors, from the peculiarity of its physical features, and the number of the natural curiosities to be found in different parts of the island, Pootoo is regarded with remarkable reverence by all devout Buddhists. In former times more than at present, pilgrims have gone there from very distant places, and if the priests are to be believed, even Japanese and Coreans used regularly to visit this holy place, while Chinese Emperors, and especially Kanghi, have made rich endowments and spent large sums of money in building and repairing temples.

The history of Kwan-yin, the Chinese Goddess of Mercy, in connection with Pootoo is characterised by the usual amount of absurdity which exists in the accounts of heathen deities. It appears that Kwan-yin was originally the third daughter of a man of the Tsew-ling Mountains named Shi-kin. By spiritual transformation she was again born as the daughter of the King Miao-chwang. Growing up she refused to marry, and was therefore subjected by her father to all sorts of laborious drudgery as a punishment. Finding this did not shake her resolution, her father ordered her to be put to death. After many escapes and divine interpositions, she was at length strangled with a long red silken cloth; but a large tiger instantly appearing, carried her corpse away to a forest of black fir trees. Her spirit visited Hades, and under the guidance and protection of the kings of hell, she visited the infernal regions and saw the torments which were being endured. These kings then escorted her to Mang-po-ting, and subsequently by their orders she was conducted back to the forest of black firs, where her spirit was given back to her. On awaking she saw Buddha approaching her, riding on the clouds and making obeisances. After making himself known to her, Buddha commanded her to go to the country of Yu (now part of Chekiang), and live in the isle of Poo-too-yen near the southern seas, promising to call on the dragons of the earth to create a water lily stand upon which she could cross the sea. Arriving at Poo-too, a white tiger and the god Kea-lan assisted her in preparing a dwelling and grounds, while eight dragon kings took charge of the rising tides day and night. She lived in the isle of Poo-too nine years, and having already attained perfection, on one occasion cut the flesh from her arm to preserve her father from illness. She also in a mysterious way secured long life for all the people. Having converted the whole of her relatives and cultivated among them the principles of virtue, they all ascended to heaven. The Emperor of China seeing that Kwan-yin's merits filled the world, and that her miracles were everywhere manifest, canonized her as the goddess of mercy and compassion, giving her a water lily for her throne and the sovereignty of the isle of Poo-too-yen in the southern sea.

While however Pootoo rejoices in the Sovereignty of the Goddess of Mercy, it would appear that the Goddess will allow none of her own sex to reside on the island. In the larger temples are to be seen notifications prohibiting the presence of women, and the three or four hundred Chinese of secular callings who are allowed to live there either to cultivate the ground or trade in the necessaries of life, are supposed to leave their wives and families at home. The rule however does not appear to apply to Foreign ladies; so probably the "Goddess of Mercy" has made a dispensation in their case, when some of them have at times visited Pootoo with their families for change of air, and lived in her domains. But, although the laity are allowed to live on the island, it is only the Buddhist priests that can be buried within its sacred precincts, and it is said that even their corpses have first to be burned, three piculs of charcoal being expended for each corpse.

There are now about 750 priests on the island though formerly there were more than double that number. The number of temples, large and small, amounts to about 80. The largest or Tsien-sz is in the western part of the island and has about 150 priests attached to it, while the second in size or Han-sz has from 80 to 90. The remainder are distributed among the other temples, according to size and accommodation. Some of the smaller temples are located in the most romantic spots among the mountains, and here the priests often live a complete hermit's life, cut off from the rest of the world and seeking to perfect themselves in Buddhism so as to ensure final absorption into Buddha. At early morn and sunset they may be seen in their little temples performing their devotions alone in front of their idols, dressed in a coarse dirty patched surplice, the melancholy nasal twang of their monotonous chanting only relieved by the jingle of the bell and the hollow sound of the blows on the wooden fish with which their liturgy is accompanied. So devout are some of them, that not even the entrance of a foreigner seems to distract their attention. Some of these recluses have the reputation of being very far advanced in the orders of Buddhism, and thereby possess a great odour of sanctity. Several of them have burnt off one or more joints of their fingers as vows, and if they meet with Foreigners able to converse with them they will commmence to proselytize, and gravely state that, since Foreigners never worship Buddha or burn incense to him, or even repeat his sacred name, their souls will transmigrate into the bodies of animals and will never get rid of existence. In the larger temples the form of worship is more elaborate. The daily morning and evening devotions are a sort of parody upon our Christian Liturgical Services. On the 15th day of the moon Buddha himself comes down and is more immediately present, so that the forms used at this time are much longer than ordinary. The priests everywhere make use of the name of Buddha, on every occasion during conversation where it is possible to drag it in. Almost every sentence ends with the four sounds representing the name by which he is addressed, viz. *O-mee-toh-fa*, the second syllable being drawn out to a ludicrous length. These priests are generally speaking most dirty, idiotic looking, miserable specimens of humanity. They seem to have been gathered from nearly all parts of China, and to have adopted this lazy mode of existence in some cases to avoid the punishment of crime or debt. Here and there a Canton man may be met with. One who speaks *pidjin* English acknowledges that he was servant of a foreigner and had a shop in Shanghai in the Maloo, but getting deeply in debt in his shop he had to abscond and take refuge in this holy island, which would thus appear to be a sort of Alsatia. It must really require some strong inducement to lead a man to give up the outer world altogether, and live on coarse rice and cabbage.

The island being given up entirely to Buddhist worship, is free from all payment of revenue to the Imperial Government, and is left under the control of the Chief Abbot. His authority does not extend, however, to serious criminal cases; which have to be referred to the district magistrate of Ting-hai.

The temples are generally filthy and dilapidated. Only two or three places which Foreigners would care to live in, are weather tight. Even in these places there can be but little comfort, especially for invalids. Foreigners intending to stay even only a few days on the island must take everything they want in the way of provisions, fowls, cooking utensils and apparatus, etc., unless they are prepared to submit to the Buddhist regime.

The best way for excursionists to get to Pootoo from Shanghai is to write a few days beforehand to some friend in Ningpo, asking him to engage a large covered Chusan boat to be in waiting at Chin-hai. Then going down in the Ningpo Steamer, disembark when it stops at Chin-hai, and with a fair wind and tide it is possible to reach Pootoo before night-fall. If the wind or tide be unfavourable it may take till the next morning. The scenery on the way, as the boat coasts round Chusan to Tinghai and onwards to Pootoo, is in some places bold and striking. Immediately after passing Tinghai the shores are lined with the rude huts of the salt manufacturers, whose salt pits and heaps of salt and mud do not form a very interesting sight. On reaching the landing place at the south side of Pootoo, there is a stone pier to land upon, but if the tide happen to be low there is some difficulty in getting nearer than one hundred yards. Landing on this stone pier or rather wall, the stone road passes under a sort of triumphal arch, and before the entrance to several temples, ascending at times by steps, and leading over a hill and down a pleasant valley on the other side to the Tsien-sz, the largest temple on the island. The entrance is somewhat grand, and the path crosses a bridge over a large pond full of fine lotus plants which, in August, are in full bloom and scent the air all round. On the right of this temple the road leads across a second hill, at the top of which, snugly perched in a recess on the rocky cliff, is a small temple overlooking the sea. Descending again, this stone road passes the entrance to several temples till it leads up to the Han-sz, the second temple in size. Over the gateway is a large room which is generally given to Foreign visitors. It is the best room by far in the whole island, and being near the "Thousand paces of golden sand" and somewhat elevated, as well as being detached from the rest of the monastery and well surrounded by trees, it enjoys a good stiff sea breeze, while it is only a short walk from the best bathing place on the island. One side of the room is devoted to a group of idols, and before them is an altar.

When Foreigners however are in residence, the Buddhas and their attendants are deprived of their daily dose of incense. Ascending into the main building the usual accompaniments of a Buddhist monastery are to be seen. Leaving this temple and crossing the hill by a steep road of steps, there is another temple with about thirty priests. This place is beautifully situated on the hill side in a grove of cedars and cypresses, and overlooks the sea on the north and west. Although the buildings appear capacious, the priests say they have no accommodation for Foreign visitors. The only other temples of any size and importance are the Tsz-chu-lin or "Purple Bamboo Grove" in the S. E., and the Pei-hwa in the S. W. part of the island.

There is a "Topography of the Pootoo Mountain" for sale at a book shop on the East of the largest temple. It is an extensive work, in four large octavo volumes, and appears to have been well and carefully prepared. It is arranged under twenty chapters, prefaced by a long introduction in which the Emperor Kanghi is applauded for his munificent gifts and endowments to the Island. Taking a hasty glance through this work, it appears that every peak and rock, cliff and crag, valley and cave, stream and beach has its appropriate name in Pali, or else in Chinese. The descriptions of above 170 of the most remarkable of these natural features are given, most of them looking well on paper but hardly worth the trouble of finding out. Thus the cliff of Buddha's hand requires a strong stretch of the imagination to see the palm and fingers as described, while Buddha's tooth, ten feet high, and turned bottom upwards, is so little like a tooth that if the name were not cut on the rock there, there might be some difficulty in finding it. "Grape ridge," "plum peak" and "tea hill" are bare rugged spots. The stone cow, the two tortoises listening to rule, the crouching dragon, the tiger, the lion, the elephant and the rabbit, must have forsaken their old haunts, for they cannot be recognised. The only natural curiosities worth looking at are the "cave of the sounding tide," in the S. E. and the Fan-yin-tung on the N.E. In both of these when the waves are high the sea dashes through the caves with considerable noise. The latter being exposed to the open Pacific and seen from the rocky cliffs above, in boisterous weather, best repays the trouble of finding. The best water on the Island comes from the well of the Genii, to which there is a winding path down the side of a rock.

The subjects treated in this "Topography" generally refer to the history and endowments of the various temples, the efficacy of prayer to the gods, the divine revelations and assistance that have been afforded, the illustrious and sanctified priests and abbots who have lived on the island, and the mysterious appearances of Kwan-yin, etc. One curious paragraph opened on by accident is worth translating. In the third year of Kang-hi all the Bonzes noticed a white light among the mountains like a rainbow, reaching from the top of the temple of Buddha to the lesser Lok-ka mountain, while Kwan-yin, dressed in white apparel passed over, riding on the cloud. Those who understood it knew beforehand that the monastery would meet with a disaster. In the fifth year of Kang hi and the fifth month, the "Red-haired Foreigners" came to the island, and after having lived half a month, carried away the brazen Buddhas, incense stands and bells to Japan, where they sold them and obtained above two hundred thousand taels. Just as they were returning to their own country, however, the ship suddenly caught fire and burnt up of its own accord, so that the Foreigners were all drowned in the sea." (See Topography, chap. 6, page 7.) The plants and animals are also duly noticed. The names of many varieties of trees and plants are given, but there seem to be none peculiar to the island. They are arranged under the heads of cereals, vegetables, trees, bamboos, flowers, fruits and medicinal herbs. Of birds, the names of seventeen varieties are given, and under the head of animals it states that "occasionally tigers swim over the channel to the island, but happily soon go away; but deer and pigs much injure the corn, and monkeys and rats cause great trouble in the granaries and kitchens; yet the bonzes of the mountains either ward them off with ditches or palisades, for those who observe the commandment to love living things, could not dare to call in the aid of hunters to kill them. The snakes are numerous, the black ones being found every where, but they do not injure man." The third volume of the work is devoted to prose compositions and the fourth to poetical effusions, all of which have been written at Pootoo and endeavour to immortalize the chief objects of interest.

Viewing Pootoo in the light of a watering place or sanatarium, perhaps too much cannot be said in its favour. The temperature during the hottest weather is from five to ten degrees lower than Shanghai. The sea breeze is most salubrious coming as it does from the open ocean, and the facilities for sea-bathing are perhaps irreproachable. It can be reached in one day or at most a day and a half with little expense. For persons fond of quiet and retirement no place could be better, the great drawbacks are the bad accommodation and the difficulty of procuring fresh provisions.

Few Foreigners comparatively have hitherto resorted to Pootoo, and those who have gone there have generally spoken the language and thus been able to negotiate for themselves with the simple minded bonzes. By treating them kindly and reasonably, no offence has been given; and hence the general feeling among them towards Foreigners is a good one. It is to be hoped that the class of people who have gone for pleasure to different parts of China, and caused much general ill-feeling against Foreigners by their unwarrantable and unreasonable behaviour, will at least let Pootoo alone. Although it is perhaps improbable that such people could cause Pootoo to be forbidden to Foreigners, as the altar of Heaven and its enclosure in Peking have been, yet it would be a shame for the place to be spoiled for those whose pleasures and amusements are of a more quiet and peaceable character.

F.

THE TAOTAI, ON ROBBERY.

Ying, by imperial appointment titular Criminal Judge, Taotai of Soochow, Sunkian-fu and Tao-chwang-chow, clearly sets forth the law concerning robbery with a view to deter men from committing that crime and bringing on themselves its severe penalty.

The law states, 1st that robbers * who have effected their purposes and escaped with their booty shall all, without any distinction between ringleader and accomplice, be beheaded. 2nd that piracy on the rivers and the high seas shall be punished with immediate decapitation, the head being afterwards exposed. 3rd that robbers while in prison shall be chained, manacled and fettered with treble irons and, should any die in prison (in consequence of harsh treatment,) while the total number of deaths is under five, no blame shall attach to the official in charge.

Throughout the entire code of law, robbery by force is regarded as one of the greatest possible crimes. However good the individual's antecedents may have been, once guilty of this offence, by law he must surely die; this is the fixed punishment. To compassionate and pardon the criminal from any consideration of the benevolent delight which heaven and earth take in cherishing life, or from regard to the greatness of the Imperial mercy, is impossible. Recently the robberies committed within the district of Shanghai have been so numerous, that the cases brought before us for trial have followed each other in unbroken succession. Of these robbers there is not one who, when brought before us, does not entreat for life with tears and bitter lamentations, and we have thereby been moved to deep pity that these men in their ignorance should thus transgress the laws. The law, however, is inexorable, and the slightest extension of mercy on our part is utterly impossible. Whatever may be our private feelings, the law must have its course, the criminal must be hurried off to the place of execution, there to die, and his head must be taken to the harbour's mouth to be hung up in chains as a warning to all. Thus in a moment head is severed from body and left exposed to rain and sun—so after death there remains odium. Moreover, while on trial at our Court, the lash, boot and thumb screw are used to extort confession, thus mangling flesh and blood. If the criminal refuses to confess his guilt, the torture is continued without intermission till he dies. The prison, cold and heat, hunger and thirst, chains and fetters await him. Cries for mercy are vain, he must die, death only can atone for his crime. Then all this suffering having been borne, he only leaves his prison to be converted into a poor unhappy wretch-

* This term includes all who use force, such as pirates, brigands, etc.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

ed ghost. Although the officials were merciful as Buddha they are powerless to help, for the imperial law is as a mountain (i.e., majestic, firm, immovable). Should he have a father or a mother, a wife or child, these remain through long years anxiously waiting his return, ever thinking of the absent one, not knowing that he of whom they nightly dream has long since become whitened bones on the river's bank. Alas! for what a trifle he incurred a guilt so heinous and a death so untimely.

Surely after such words of warning, you, who may be just meditating the pursuit of a robber's life, will awake to a consciousness of whither you are going and turn back. When sitting in judgment on you, our agony is as if our body were being pierced with knives. We have therefore issued this notice for the information of all from Fohkien, Canton and Ningpo, and of the natives generally. You should know that by an exertion of your strength, there is no calling in which you may not become rich. Every avocation affords means of gaining a livelihood. A still weightier consideration is, that the father and mother who bore you, your wife and children all depend on you for their daily bread. Perhaps you are tempted by evil men or trusting to the number of your associates are led with them to form a robber-band and seek wealth by murder; but do you not know that the imperial law is inexorable? can a robber ever come to any other than an evil end? providence delights in meting out to each his due—ill-gotten gains can never be long enjoyed.

Having received orders from their Excellencies the Governor and Vice-Governor to adopt severe measures for the arrest and suppression of robbers, no case shall go undiscovered and no crime unpunished. Let each one therefore repent of and quit his evil ways, returning speedily to his home. Let each one earnestly pursue his own calling, never again putting foot on the dangerous ground on which the robber treads, or expose himself to the terrible doom of which we have spoken. We cherish the earnest hope that you will listen to these words of warning. Oppose not.

Correspondence.

MINING IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—The Treaty Consuls at Shanghai have issued a notification warning their various nationals, in the most unequivocal language, that they are prohibited from resorting to the province of Shantung or to any other part of the empire for the purpose of digging for gold; and, as this deliverance is in direct opposition to the views and recommendations of the local press the present is a fitting moment to consider the whole question calmly, in view of the altered circumstances in which the Consular prohibition places the controversy. To all questions that arise between foreigners and Chinese, we apply one single test, namely, how is it provided for in the Treaty of Tientsin? and from this standard we have in reality no appeal, except in so far as the foreign Minister and Consuls may induce the native authorities to yield on considerations of justice or expediency. This Treaty is as much the law by which all foreigners are bound, as the law of England is that by which Englishmen are bound; and the moment any question arises demanding an authoritative opinion from or requiring the adoption of a definite policy by, the Consular body, they are compelled to act in strict accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty. The latter may have imperfections; on numerous points it might be for the advantage of both foreigners and natives to make alterations, but foreign governments are committed to abide by it in its present form until another treaty is agreed upon. If we imagine any one of ourselves in the position of Sir Rutherford Alcock or Dr. Williams, and having to discuss this question of the opening of the mines with the astute members of Tsung-li-yamen, we shall at once realize the difficulty of the position. What could we say? That there were certain gold mines in Shantung, and certain thousands of adventurers in California who wanted to come over and open them and possess themselves of the gold? That it would enrich the Chinese and open up new fields for their employment? The Mandarins might probably reply to us that there are sheep and other cattle in Shantung, and no lack of adventurers in California and elsewhere who would come over and take them if there was any probability of their being allowed to do so. They might further tender their thanks for our disinterested anxiety for the welfare of the Chinese people; but, if they insisted that the liberty of working mines is not provided for in the treaty, and that they were unwilling to permit foreigners to do so, we could not avoid recognizing their right to adopt this course.

If any of our leading merchants were in the position of Minister at Peking, and the authorities refused to be persuaded to authorize the working of mines, could they, under any possibility whatever, issue a notification encouraging their nationals to dig for gold in defiance of the Chinese authorities; or, if their misguided nationals proceeded to the gold-districts with such intention, would they not feel bound to condemn the act and to take measures to prevent its recurrence? The fact that, if there were valuable gold mines discovered, people could make money by working them, is no argument whatever in favour of foreigners doing so, as long as the Treaty does not provide the necessary liberty. There are steamers in the harbour, and the Wang-poo river offers a favourable opportunity for the extension of the carrying trade, but do we even dream of encouraging the owners of steamers to run them on the upper waters of the Wang-poo, merely because there is a prospect of making money by it?

As therefore the Treaty is our sole guide, and the Taoutai acting under orders from the Tsung-li-yamen addressed a remonstrance to the Consuls, it was impossible for them to do otherwise than warn their nationals that it was their duty to prohibit them from proceeding to Shantung for the purpose of searching for gold. Whether there is gold there or not, they do not know, whether it would be a benefit to foreigners or natives is no concern of theirs; but the Taoutai has called on them for an expression of opinion, and there is but one opinion that it is possible for them to express. At the same time, however, that they declare gold mining not to be permissible under the Treaty, there are other highly important considerations that lead them to take public notice of the extremely encouraging reports which are published in the papers, and are finding their way to California and Australia. They feel that such glowing accounts of the prospects of gold-mining in China may induce large numbers of the lowest of the mining population to come over here, and that if such proves to be the case, the responsibility of dealing with these desperate characters will devolve upon them. In the first place, there is no evidence that there are gold fields of any importance, so that gold mining might not pay; and, in the second place, an attempt to dig for gold in defiance of the native authorities and of the Consuls would certainly produce a collision. In either case we are courting troubles and dangers which we have not calculated; and, as a mercantile community, not addicted to working in the mines, the further we can keep from us either employed or unemployed rowdyism, the better. But to invite the scum of California to dig for gold which we are not certain is in existence, as if an influx of law-defying miners was something we should hail with satisfaction, is one of those courageous acts from which ordinary minds would naturally have shrunk back. If the Californians should accept the invitation, and we have a large addition to our numbers of the devotees of the bowie-knife and the revolver, our next inevitable duty will be to devise means to get clear of them.

It is difficult to understand why, after all the rowdies have been hunted out of China with such enormous advantage to peaceful traders, there should go forth from the press an almost enthusiastic wish that they should be brought back in thousands. Leaving out of consideration our ignorance as to the existence of gold and the unpleasantness of a large infusion of rowdies in the foreign settlement, a more ill-judged step in view of the Revision of the Treaty could scarcely be conceived. We have been protesting our good intentions and our regard for law, progress, and mutually beneficial commerce, and now we put ourselves before the Chinese as urging on abandoned men to break through the trammels of the Treaty,—open the gold mines by main force. We are advertizing for the most desperate characters to come over and overrun the empire, with the certainty that they will perpetrate all kinds of lawless acts, while in California and the neighbouring new states there are endless gold fields lying untouched. It cannot be that the merchants of Shanghai expect their interests to be served by the disorganization and confusion incident to the advent of the Californians; and, if they value their own individual peace and that of the foreign residents, and the advantages likely to accrue from the forthcoming treaty, they will at once strengthen the hands of the Consuls, and endeavour to ward off the threatened invasion. It must be perfectly evident that in the eyes of the Chinese we should have to accept all the odium of the acts of the ungovernable miners, while we would even at best receive little advantage from the mines.

We must not forget also that the land in China is owned and occupied, and there would be a natural feeling on the part of the Chinese that if there was gold there, they would wish to possess it themselves. We could scarcely approve of the miners forcibly dispossessing the rightful owners, in order to appropriate the gold.

Further, it is perfectly competent to the Chinese authorities to declare the mines their own property, and to make a monopoly of the working of them. It is no new discovery in China that there are gold mines in different parts of the empire, and why the Chinese should now suddenly be called upon to abandon them to foreigners, is not quite clear. We can understand why the foreign owners of property at Chefoo should circulate wild and frantic rumours as to fabulous wealth in the mines, and write exaggerated descriptions of the prospects of miners; but is a sober community like our own to follow the lead of a handful of interested foreigners at Chefoo, who have already moved heaven and earth in desperate attempts to increase the importance of their port?

To sum up the whole, there is no positive and undoubted evidence as yet that gold is to be found in sufficient quantity to remunerate the labour that would have to be expended in appropriating it; the working of mines is not provided for by the Treaty, and is therefore prohibited, seeing that the Chinese authorities withhold the necessary permission, and the Consuls uphold their right to withhold the permission; further, as we are uncertain as to the existence of gold, and without a shadow of doubt that the Mandarins and the Consuls will prohibit all the efforts to open mines, our bounden duty is to warn the Californians and Australians who might contemplate coming hither, that there is no prospect whatever for miners in China, and that they would most undoubtedly fail to find employment.

With this threatened danger warded off, we could then hope to go forward to a satisfactory Revision of the Treaty, and to obtain those further concessions in favour of legitimate commerce which we have been so anxious for the foreign Ministers to demand. But if by an indiscretion which will profit the mercantile community little or nothing, we directly bring upon the empire lawlessness and confusion by the encouragements given to rowdies to open up the country, we shall postpone consideration of the treaty, and not only deprive ourselves of the further commercial privileges we expect the new treaty to embody, but interfere with existing foreign commerce; and our respective Governments will feel their duty to be in assisting the Chinese to establish order out of the confusion directly produced by foreigners, rather than in urging the former to further concessions at a time when foreigners have deliberately violated the treaty, and set at nought the solemn pledges to which the foreign Governments had set their seal.

SPECTATOR.

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT.

August 1st.

Before Sir E. HORNBY.

GLOVER & Co. *v.* T. LEWIS, Master of "*Trebolgan.*"

Claim of Tls. 827.27 on accounts stated.
Mr. Bird for plaintiffs.
Mr. Eames for defendant.

Mr. BIRD said this case was the natural consequence of one brought in 1866 by the same parties, in which judgment was given for the plaintiffs. That action was brought to make the master of the *Trebolgan* deliver up certain goods which had been placed on board his ship by the plaintiffs, on account of the unreasonable length of time the ship had been on the berth without sailing, and this action was brought to recover expenses incurred on this account, viz., re-insurance, transhipment charges, etc., etc.

Mr. BIRD then went on to say that his learned friend and himself had agreed to take the evidence of the former case, as reported in the *N.-C. Daily News* of December 12th, 1866, to save trouble in re-examining witnesses, which he would read. (*Evidence read*). From this evidence it appeared that the ship was detained an unreasonable length of time, and the expenses were incurred by the plaintiffs thereby. This was, he (Mr. Bird) contended, equivalent to a breach of contract. Mr. Bird then quoted Maule and Pollock (p. 94), McLaughlin on Shipping (p. 322), Bingham's reports (Mount *v.* Larkin), etc., etc., to show that if there is unreasonable delay, an action for breach of contract would lie.

G. A. LINDSAY.—Clerk in Messrs. Glover and Co.'s. In December 1866 I had to tranship some goods from the *Trebolgan*. We incurred several expenses therefrom—re-insurance, repairing the packages, etc.

To Mr. EAMES.—I did not personally inspect the transhipment. I paid the insurance charges, etc. The compradore looked after the broken packages, etc.

(This closed plaintiffs' case.)

Mr. EAMES would remark, with all due deference to his learned friend, that this case was very different to the former one. The Court might decide that the Captain must deliver up the goods, without finding he was guilty of a breach of a contract. The fact was the Captain never meant to go home half full, and the former judgment was probably given on account of the contract being apparently incapable of fulfilment. He (Mr. E.) would produce testimony to show that it was the custom for a ship not to go to sea till she was filled up.

The CHIEF JUDGE said he must have very distinct evidence that this was a custom. The ship ought not to have any unnecessary delay.

Mr. EAMES then continued. What justice was there, he would ask, in holding the Captain liable for a delay which he could not avoid? The mistake was a mutual one; Glover & Co. thought the ship was going soon and sent their goods on board, and it was an accident that the ship did not sail earlier. He (Mr. Eames) repeated his argument that the former case had no bearing on this; and, before calling his witnesses would read Mr. Nils Möller's evidence given at the former trial.

T. LEWIS.—Master of the *Trebolgan*. I stopped in Shanghai in 1866, because I could get no cargo. If sufficient cargo had offered, I could have gone to sea. I tried to get more cargo, but failed in doing so. I have been twenty-three years in the freighting trade. I have laid my ship on several times, but never been delayed before.

To Mr. BIRD,—I ran short of funds in August. I could not have got away without a full cargo.

To COURT.—I think it was in August that Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co. offered me a bottomry bond. I refused it because they would not allow me to call at any port.

Captain VERRY.—Commander of the *Georges*. I have been 22 years master of a ship; principally in freighting business. When my ship is laid on, I expect to get a full cargo before I go to sea. Have been four times to Shanghai. The words "immediate despatch" are a formula generally used when a ship is put on. I have known freight paid in advance.

To Mr. BIRD.—I have known ships leave port with 50 or 60 tons less than a full cargo.

Capt. FINLAY, Commander of the *Alcyone*.—I have been 22 years in command, both of ships and steamers—all that time in the freighting trade When a ship is laid on, it is understood she is to fill up before she leaves.

Mr. EAMES would like to call a merchant to testify to the custom in these cases.

E. FRAZAR.—I have had experience in freighting ships. I consider a Captain should leave after his ship has been laid on a reasonable time, even if she was only half-full.

To COURT.—I consider immediate dispatch means in about 40 to 60 days.

(This was defendant's case.)

Mr. BIRD remarked that the consequences of such a custom as Mr. Eames had tried to make out, were such that it was manifestly invalid at law. Mr. Eames had also remarked that the Captain had borne his share of the burden. This might be true; but he ought to bear it, seeing that he was the party in default and not the plaintiffs.

The CHIEF JUDGE said it seemed to him most unreasonable that the ship, though advertized with immediate dispatch, should stop an indefinite length of time, till she filled up. He should therefore give judgment for the plaintiff for the first three amounts claimed, but not for the interest (as there were no data by which that could be calculated), and costs.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

August 5th, 1868.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

Re D. BURJORJEE.

First meeting of creditors.

The Bankrupt appeared in person.

Mr. COWIE said he had a balance of Tls. 80.12 belonging to the bankrupt, being excess of a sum owing by the bankrupt, which had been raised by distress.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE ASSISTANT JUDGE said the debt had better be proved in the regular way.

G. J. COWIE.—Under this Power of Attorney (handed in,) I let a house to the bankrupt. I obtained a warrant of distress to get the rent. There was Tls. 450 due, or 9 months rent. The proceeds of the distress amount to Tls. 680.12. I also claim Tls. 60 for July rent.

The COURT held that the 9 months rent could be retained, but Mr. Cowie must hand over the balance to the Court and claim a dividend on the July rent up to the date of the bankruptcy.

W. MITCHELL, for the estate of the late Mr. Wiggins, claimed Tls. 1,125 for rent to February 1867, and interest Tls. 198.45, in all Tls. 1,323.45. Admitted.

G. J. COWIE, for the Shanghai Gas Company, claimed $65.29. Admitted.

R. PESTONJEE, for D. A. Camajee & Co., claimed Tls. 200 on a promissory note, and for the Zoroastrian fund (of which the bankrupt was secretary) Tls. 303.58. Admitted.

R. DADABHOY, for Cawasjee, Pallanjee and Co., claimed Tls. 130 for money lent. Admitted.

S. K. MODY claimed Tls. 400, money lent. Admitted.

P. J. ERANEY, for Mattas & Co., claimed Tls. 591. Of this Tls. 325 was admitted, the remainder to stand over till next meeting.

C. B. PURDON claimed $1,202.36 on a judgment of the Court. Admitted.

The next meeting of creditors appointed for Thursday, 19th September.

POLICE COURT.

August 1st, 1868.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

REGINA *v.* W. A. HAGUE and L. MACKINTOSH

These were summonses under the notorious "Registration" Clause of the Order in Council.

The first defendant appeared and pleaded that he had been absent from Shanghai, and only returned after the Warning Circular had been issued by H.B.M.'s Consul, and which he, consequently, had never received. As he was willing to register, and did not appear to have acted from any spirit of contumacy, he was ordered simply to register and to pay the costs of the Summons.

Mr. Mackintosh did not appear. The case was gone on with in his absence, and he was fined $10 and costs, and ordered to register.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

August 6.

T H. EVANS *v.* H. C. CAMMIDGE.

Claim for $19.25 and Tls. 20 for rent.

In this case, the plaintiff claimed $19.25 for rent due under agreement, and rent at the rate of Tls. 10 a day, for two days which the defendant had overstayed his time.

Defendant paid $19.25 into Court; but objected to pay the Tls. 20.

Judgment was given for two days rent at double the rate under the lease—$ 2.80 and costs.

In another action arising out of this one, Mr. Evans summoned Mr. Cammidge for a libel published in the shape of an advertisement in the *Evening Express*, but expressed his willingness to accept an apology and drop the case.

This, however, was declined by Mr. Cammidge.

The MAGISTRATE dismissed the case, as there were not sufficient grounds for a criminal action. The plaintiff could, however, if he thought fit, institute an action for special damages.

Miscellaneous.

At a meeting of the Hongque Engine Company No. 2 held on the evening of the 3rd instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers of that Company for the ensuing year:—

Foreman—Mr. C. P. Blethen.
First Assistant Foreman—Mr. E. Rohl.
Second ,, ,, —Mr. A. F. Leonard.
Leading Hoseman—Mr. G. Rohl.
Assistant ,, —Mr. Bowman.
Suction ,, —Mr. W. Longfellow.
Assistant ,, —Mr. M. McLean.
Secretary—Mr. H. Lang.

We have lately perused an article on cheap journalism in a Calcutta paper, which is perhaps more applicable to China than even to India, inasmuch as the foreign community on which journals rely for support is, here, still smaller. Journalism in China is an impossibility on the scale on which it is conducted in England and America. As the *Indian Daily News* says, there (in those countries) may be found subscribers by hundreds of thousands, and readers by millions. Here it is a difficult matter to reach 500, and nearly impossible to attain a thousand. As a consequence, there is no possibility of securing an adequate return for the large cost of journalism in the East. The cost of production here is treble and quadruple, while the actual rate of charges is barely higher than in England. Indeed, our advertising charges are nearly identical with those of leading papers elsewhere; yet the cost, here, of producing each advertisement is at least four times greater than to an English paper. Of course the advertisement does not reach so many people; but neither have we an opportunity of selling so many copies and thus compensating ourselves for our outlay. Relatively speaking, indeed, the advantage to the advertiser is equal in both cases. All to whom he can appeal, see his appeal; the publicity he gains is universal, within the limited sphere of his action.

SHIPPING.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, on the 18th inst., noon, while on my passage from this port to Nagasaki, I made heavy breakers on the port beam, apparently extending about half mile East and West. We passed within three miles. There was a heavy rolling sea on at the time, with S. E. wind.

The breakers were plainly seen by all on board for nearly an hour. Ship going slowly. Having a heavy tow I was prevented from exploring them. There is nothing of the kind on my chart.

Apparent position when seen—
Latitude,..... 32° 10″ N.
Longitude,.... 125° 03″ W.

Very respectfully,
WM. S. FURDER,
Comdg. S. S. *Costa Rica.*

Am. ship "Anna Kimball" first part of passage had strong N.W. wind. June 18th, passed Honolulu, S.I.; sent in boat with letters and proceeded, ran down to 21st parallel of Latitude, carried the N.E. trade wind to 135 East long. July 27th, passed out of Pacific into China sea between the Great Lew Chew and Zeirabasima; in China sea had strong South winds. Made the Lightship Thursday July 30th, at 6 p.m. civil time. Passed in the lat. and long. of Islands Gamira and Lamira at noon; had good observations by chronometers but saw nothing of said Islands, which are laid down on the different English charts of late date; they are not in the lat. and long. in which they are supposed to be, and nothing could be seen from a height of 135 feet in fine clear weather and smooth sea.

Brit. barq. 'Velocidade," Capt. Wyrill, left Newcastle, N.S.W., on the 15th of June, with a fair wind, which continued till the 15th, and was succeeded by a strong Easterly gale; but although blowing hard with a high cross sea the "Velocidade" escaped without damage. The gale having subsided, variable weather was experienced for a few days, after which the S.E. trades set in, and a course was shaped to pass to Westward of New Caledonia, and between Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands. The S.E. trades were very light and unsteady throughout, hanging for Easterly. On the 26th June, Stewart's Islands were sighted, and in passing the natives came off in canoes, bringing pigs, fowls, ducks, turtle, &c., all of which they readily parted with in exchange for Tobacco. Nearly the whole of the Natives could speak the English language, some of them quite fluently, owing doubtless to their intercourse with crews of whaling vessels, which often touch at the Islands for refreshments and to refit; and from whom they had received testimonials as to their honesty and trustworthiness, &c. I found them all they were represented to be; they seemed to pride themselves on their good behaviour; boasted of their friendliness, especially when they wanted an extra stick of Tobacco; they had no Vegetables, Sweet Potatoes, or Yams on the Islands. I gave them a quantity of Pumpkin Seeds for setting. After passing the Islands the S.E. trades began to fail, and in about 2° South died away. Then came a weary time of calms and light variable airs, which, together with a strong current setting to the Eastward, lengthened out the passage about a fortnight. The Equator was crossed, July 4th, in long. 160° E., and on the 13th sighted Dupoy Island, the light airs continuing until the parallel of 9. N. was reached, when the N. E. trades set in and the ship was set at liberty. July 22nd, sighted and passed through the Ladrone Islands. August 2nd, passed to the S. W. of the Lewchew Islands in sight of Kume Island, the N.E. trades which were moderate throughout having failed some days previous, and a moderate S.E. wind succeeded, which continued until the ship's arrived at the Saddles, 5th instant, when she was boarded by Mr. Brand (Pilot), in whose charge she proceeded to Woosung, anchoring at midnight. The only vessels loading at Newcastle for Shanghai were the "Pak-wan" and "England." The ship "John Nicholson" sailed for Shanghai the day previous to the "Velocidade."

MR. POLLARD'S CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(Daily Press.)

On the 5th and 16th instants the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was occupied by this case. The members present were:—Sir W. Erle, Lord Justice Wood, Lord Justice Selwyn, Sir E. V. Williams, and Sir J. Colvide.

This was a petition to the Queen (and referred to the Judicial Committee) by Mr. Pollard, a barrister, practising at Hongkong, who by the Chief-Justice was suspended for some days, and fined 200 dollars (£50), for a contempt of Court. The fine had been paid, and Mr. Pollard complained of the course adopted towards him, and wished the stigma to be removed.

Mr. Watkin Williams opened the case on the 15th, and continued his address on the following day, contending that the punishment of fine and suspension was not warranted by the facts.

Mr. W. M. James, Q.C., and Mr. Ayrton appeared for the Chief Justice, not to answer the allegation, but to express his regret that he had been compelled to adopt the proceedings he had for the contempt committed.

Sir W. Erle, on the conclusion of the discussion, said their lordships would communicate their decision to Her Majesty.

We understand that a private telegrams received by the French Mail, advises the result of the appeal in the above case to be in Mr. Pollard's favour; and that the fine has been remitted.

MINING IN CHINA.

(S. C. & Consular Gazette.)

The Chinese are certainly a much injured and long-suffering people. Not content with opening up their country, with, in fact, preserving their existence as a nation during their Taiping troubles; with pouring lakks of untold wealth into their coffers, both in the way of purchasing all the spare commodities the country can offer us and through the enormously heavy duties paid to the Imperial Customs, we have actually made the discovery that the country is rich in minerals and worst of all, that profitable mines of gold can be worked in this ancient and used up land. Truly the last feather has been applied to the proverbial camel, and it is not much to be wondered at that a circular protest has been sent by our worthy friend Taotai Ying to the Foreign Consuls. We can assure His Excellency that we deeply sympathise with his wrongs. Some nations, like individuals, are born great; but it is certainly an insult of the grossest nature, because to ordinary minds it might appear an undoubted advantage, that any people should have greatness thrust upon them. Yet, if we are not much mistaken, this is the present position of China. We have not confined ourselves to fair words and good advice, but on the contrary have been willing to step forward and take the initiative. We have established a fiscal system, whereby for the first time the Government reaps an advantage from the prosperity of our trade. Yet this was not accepted till the Government had been reduced to the utmost stage of humiliation, and even then the dose was a bitter one to swallow. We stepped forward when the progress of the Taiping Rebellion had reduced the Government to the last extremity; we supplied troops ourselves; but, more than this, we taught the Chinese the rudiments of military science, and left our officers at their disposal to improve their miserable tactics. This was insult number two, and the Chinese took care to let us know how much it galled them, by the ignominious dismissal of the trained troops as soon as the capture of Nanking gave them permission to return to their proper senses.

But more than this; how deep an injury to the nation and Government was the offer of a fleet and sailors to man it, will probably never be known till the Ta-tsing dynasty has become a thing of the past, and its sacred records have, according to Chinese custom, been put into the hands of the authors of the next line of sovereigns, to compile the Ta-tsing-shi.

As if these gross and glaring outrages on public taste and international amenities had not been sufficient, we have supplemented them by propositions, only the less objectionable that the growing wisdom and power of the Celestial Court at Peking have hitherto prevented their introduction. We have offered, *absit omen*, to cleave the sacred waters of the interior with steam vessels which would convey the products of trade cheaply and quickly between the producer and consumer. We have even dared to suggest that the coal mines should be opened; that the ancient *Fung-Shui* of the land, so sincerely believed in by every petty official who fears the loss of some unauthorised squeeze, should be disturbed. And now, worst of all, we have dared to travel into the province of Shantung, and with unhallowed hands have washed the gold from the mud of the celestial streams. It is certainly time for the Government at Peking to wake up. Who knows but that if matters are allowed to go on in their present course, and the wisdom of the ancients be not substituted for the degrading ideas of the present, the country may not become great and powerful? And we quite agree with the Chinese in deprecating such a calamity. Better the Four Books and Chu-fu-tzo; the Ying and Yang, and quietness therewith; than an empire full of gold diggers, railways and steamboats. Better famine and rebellion, squeezes and disaffection, provided the *Fung-Shui* be undisturbed, than prosperity, honour and greatness, a contented people and a powerful government. What is the approbation of the world to China? Can she not look within, and pride herself on her past greatness? Has she not produced a Chow-kung and a Confucius? Was not the Han glorious, and did not Kanghi govern his people with wisdom and power? It surely is only a vulgar mind which could descend from these recollections to regard the ignoble present; it was a Western not a Chinese poet who sang—

"Act, act, in the living present;

and it is certainly more dignified as well as more in consonance with the accumulated wisdom of ages to adopt a policy after the event than to look coming evils in his face. One of our old English sovereigns who was always more ready to protest than to act, and who finally lost his kingdom through fighting his battles a day too late (namely after they were lost) earned for himself immortality under the name of Ethelred the Unready. How much greater he would have been had he only had a powerful and disinterested ally to snub, we will leave to the judgment of Ying and his superiors.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

The following is an extract from a letter sent to the *Japan Times* by a recent visitor to these islands.

The town of Labeka is built close to the beech and consists of about twenty houses constructed by Europeans and inhabited by missionaries and storekeepers and grogsellers. Rugged hills 2,500 feet high, covered with rich verdure, rise immediately behind the town. In the valleys and gorges are native villages, the houses of which are large and lofty. They are made of bamboo. The floors are covered with neatly made matting; one end of them raised about a foot above the other to serve as beds. The island is of basaltic rock. The luxuriance of the vegetation, its beauty and its value to the natives would require a more eloquent pen than mine to do justice to it. Bread fruit, cocoa nuts, shaddocks, oranges, lemon, pine apples, yams, potatoes, sugar cane, grow in an abundance a hundred fold beyond the powers of consumption, and are left to rot and manure the land. There are also plantations of cotton and coffee. From the sea beach is gathered the Beche de mer, which is shipped to Sydney and thence to China.

Some two miles from the shore runs a coral reef forming a fine harbour. Its entrance is by a break in the reef wall about 200 yards wide. It would almost seem it had been constructed by human design. In entering the natural harbour, the senses become "dazzled and drunk with beauty." The waves of the ocean break in wild and impotent rage against the barrier, and then all is calm. The varied hues of the water, from the white foam through all the grades of blue, green and yellow, burnished by the rays of a tropical sun, make a scene which a Turner would fail to depict. The reef may be 10 feet wide and 9 or 10 feet below the surface of the sea. In sailing over it in a boat, the mind is lost in a continued wonder: the water is as clear as crystal, the coral is a forest of minature trees, endless in variegation of colours and form; little fish of rainbow hues shoot and dart among the stony branches like humming birds in the wild garden bush of America.

The principal Chief or King of the Fiji Islands, Thackambau, lives on the island of Ovala, as does also his second son. The old man may be 60 years of age; his height must be 7 feet: his features are commanding and expressive of intelligence and determination. The son is about 18 years of age, stands about six feet high and is beautiful as "the God of the unerring bow." In him Apollo is again on earth. "Natura lo fece e poi ruppi la modelo."

Thackambau and his son dined on board in the saloon, and it was astonishing with what grace and ease they went through the ceremony. They committed no *gaucheries*. Surely refinement of manners is hereditary: the white parvenu rarely attains it. The natives in general are handsome, and, not being burthened with clothes, their claim to be called so can be fairly judged. There are two varieties of men in Ovala, the native Fijis and the immigrants from the Tonga isles. The latter are the most intelligent looking and are not so dark in skin as are the Fijians; for, while the former are of a rich brown colour, the latter approach to black. The natural colour of the hair is black; but they tan it to an orange colour by lime. It gives a strange, yet not a disagreeable appearance to them. Their manners, both Fijians and Tonga men, are polite, their movements dignified and chaste. The colour of the skin is much in favour of him who is termed the savage, for without clothing, he is not so indelicate a looking animal as is the civilized white man. I remember Bishop Heber explains this fact very prettily. Please read what he says on the subject in his "Travels in India." The Fijians are fully aware of their natural advantages, as their universal comparison of the appearance of a white man to a scraped pig, will amply illustrate. Before leaving Sydney I had some conversation with a gentleman who had lived a long while in the Fiji islands, possessed estates there, and

(Continued on page 384.)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			166,549.52	..	..	166,549.52	2,882.67	..	6,806.35	257.00	270.07	2,650.86	3,063.46	18,905.82
Preciosa	July 30	London	6,924.68	319.20	..	7,243.88	91.66	..	168.59	10.55	11.39	34.77	93.99	410.95
Capiolani	Aug. 1	Do.	5,135.99	..	..	5,135.99	..	..	198.07	..	8.47	105.98	275.45	587.97
Hastings	" 1	Do.	4,554.88	795.79	..	5,350.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mary Whitridge	" 4	Do.	6,792.58	127.50	..	6,920.08	79.31	..	140.08	..	..	57.92	337.00	614.31
Copernicus	" 5	Do.	4,962.39	..	..	4,962.39	..	..	1,496.46	929.64	43.19	815.07	1,944.43	5,229.39
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	194,920.04	1,242.49	..	196,162.53	3,053.64	..	8,309.55	1,197.19	334.02	3,665.20	10,714.33	25,747.94

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			1.40	..	..	1.40	..	60.31	3.00	..	..	6.00	62.55	131.86
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	1.40	..	..	1.40	..	60.31	3.00	..	..	6.00	62.55	131.86

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			704.31	..	..	704.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suwo-Nada	August 2	Hongkong	..	..	..	223.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.06
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	704.31	..	..	927.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.06

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	10690	2959	152	160	16529	1993	18522
	4173	699	15	3	4890	480	5370
Total....	14863	3658	167	163	21419	2473	23892

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		..	..	..	1,822.02	..	..	..	..	..	1,822.02
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....		..	..	..	1,822.02	..	..	..	..	..	1,822.02

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1st, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	125½	125.50	145	174.00	30	36.00	..	..
*Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	125½	125.50	145	174.00	30	36.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	28	28.00	114	136.80	39	46.80	..	..

* By mistake, 5 chests Malwa were omitted in this line last week.

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Nagasaki.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	106	106.00	53	53.00	51	51.00	108	108.00	289	289.00	85	85.00	72	72.00	..	..	761	761.00
Patna	3	3.60	..	..	3	3.60	1	1.20	7	8.40	..	..	13	15.60	1	1.20	28	33.60
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	4	4.80
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	109	109.60	53	53.00	54	54.60	109	109.20	298	299.80	85	85.00	87	90.00	1	1.20	796	802.60

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 8, 1868.

IMPORTS.

SINCE our issue of July 31st, the French mail has arrived on the 1st and the English mail on the 3rd instant, with dates respectively to the 18th and 19th June, and telegrams to the 7th July. The American mail also arrived on the 3rd instant. The arrivals have been the *Top-gallant* from Penarth, the *Anna Kimball*, Puget Sound, *Juanpore*, London, *Resolute*, New York, *Sooloo* and *Evelyn Wood*, Sunderland, and *Velocidade*, Newcastle, N.S.W.; and the departures, the *Preciosa*, *Capiolani*, *Hastings*, *Mary Whitridge* and *Crawshay Bailey*, for London and the steamer *Copernicus* for Liverpool.

A moderate business has been done in Exchange, at lower rates.

SOFT GOODS.—The demand for GREY SHIRTINGS has continued very steady since the departure of the mail, and latterly the anxiety of buyers to invest has induced a slightly higher scale of prices. Stocks in first hands are again becoming moderate, and should the Northern demand be unabated, we may see still higher rates.

T-CLOTHS have been in rather less demand during the week, but prices are still very firm.

WHITE SHIRTINGS are again higher in price, and firmly held on an improving market.

There has been a good enquiry for JEANS, SHEETINGS and DRILLS to arrive, and some sales have resulted at higher prices.

FANCY GOODS are firmer, but the enquiry remains limited.

IN WOOLLENS there is little alteration to advise.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Dye Woods and Rattans in moderate demand. Black Pepper wanted, sells readily at quotations, stock small.

TIN.—In demand at quotations.

SUGAR.—All whites more enquired for, quotations unchanged.

METALS.—IRON.—Good assortments out of recent arrivals have met with a ready sale, whilst small sized Rods are again lower, 2,000 B. of 1.8 having been sold at Tls. 1.70 per piece; other descriptions remain unaltered.

LEAD.—Very quiet, the principal holders are asking 6.70 for best brands, a small lot of L. B. sold at Tls. 6.55.

COALS.—Have a downward tendency and rates have slightly declined, owing to numerous arrivals.

LAND AND SHARES.—A number of cheap lots have been sold during the week. Two lots of land near Sikawei, situated on the North and South sides of the creek respectively, and aggregating about 14 *mow*, were sold for Tls. 190. A piece of ground on the Race Course at Ningpo, measuring 10 *mow*, for Tls. 42. A plot land measuring about 3 *mow*, at Chinkeang, for Tls. 150. A plot at Kiukiang, for Tls. 10. A plot at Hankow, measuring 125 ft. by 270 ft., for Tls. 565. A plot at Chefoo, having a sea frontage of 180 ft., for Tls. 385. A plot at Tientsin, measuring about 11 *mow*, for Tls 170. The Kiukiang Club was bought in for Tls. 510. Two plots of land on the Bubbling Well Road, measuring about 11 *mow*, sold for Tls. 1,210. A plot of land measuring about 4 *mow*, with Chinese houses, near the Ningpo Joss house, for Tls. 90. A plot measuring 6 *mow* 4 *fun*, at Pootung, for Tls. 28. Two lots of land in Hong-que, measuring about 15 *mow*, for Tls. 330. There is some enquiry for lots possessing frontage to the Bubbling Well Road, and suitable for building sites For a share in the Shanghai Driving Course there was no bid. A share in the China Fire Insurance Company, was sold for Tls. 500.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 76.1.0. EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	2.0.5	to	2.1.0
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.3.6
9 to 9.12 lbs.	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.3.5
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	.....	,,	.....
56 Reed	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.1.0
60 ,,	,,	2.1.5	,,	2.2.0
64 ,,	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.4.0
66 ,,	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.5.0
72 ,,	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.8.0
80 *a* 84 Reed	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.2.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	,,	1.4.5	,,	1.9.0
7 lbs.	,,	1.8.0	,,	2.2.5
8 to 8.4 lbs.	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.6.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.4.5
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	,,	3.5.5	,,	3.6.0
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	,,	4.1.5	,,	4.2.0
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.3.0
DUTCH DRILLS 30 *a* 40 yds.	,,	3.9.0	,,	4.2.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	℔ doz.	0.6.0	,,	0.6.5
Brown	,,	0.5.5	,,	0.5.7
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	℔ pc.	2.1.0	,,	2.3.5
Dyed,	,,	2.4.0		nom.
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.3.5
Dyed,	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.0.0
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.0.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.0.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted,	,,	1.3.5	,,	1.9.5
Blue	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.5.0
Brown	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.2.0
Scarlet	,,		,,	
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.3.5
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.0	,,	0.2.1
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.0	,,	0.2.2
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.6	,,	0.1.6½
26 in.	,,	0.2.6	,,	0.2.7
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 41 in.	℔ pc.	1.9.0	,,	2.0.0
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	,,	0.8.0	,,	1.0.0
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	℔ p.	13.0.0	,,	13.5.0
S S	,,	12.2.5	,,	13.2.5
S S S	,,	9.0.0	,,	10.5.0
SPANISH STRIPES	℔ yd.	0.5.5	,,	0.7.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	,,	0.8.0	,,	1.1.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	6.9.0	to	.....
,, C P H	,,	6.8.5	,,	.....
Assorted, H H	,,	6.9.0	,,	7.1.0
,, C P H	,,	6.8.0	,,	7.1.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	11.5.0	,,	12.2.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	8.0.0	,,	8.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	4.7.0	,,	5.0.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.5.0	,,	3.9.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.7.0	,,	4.0.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
IRON—				
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	1.7.0	,,	2.3.0
Fair to good assorted	,,	2.3.5	,,	2.5.5
Hoop	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.5.0
Flat and Round	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.5.5
LEAD	℔ pl.	6.3.5	,,	6.5.5
TIN PLATES	℔ box	4.6.0	,,	5.0.0
STEEL	℔ lub	4.5.0	,,	4.7.0
FLINTS	℔ pl.	1.0.5	,,	.....
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	3.8.0	,,	5.0.0
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	6.0.0	,,	.....
White	,,	8.0.0	,,	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.3.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.4.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.2.0	,,	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	1.9.5	,,	.....
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.7.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.6.5
Malabar	,,	10.8.0	,,	11.5.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.6.0
Siam	,,	.....	,,	.....
TIN—				
Straits	℔ pl.	19.0.0	,,	19.5.0
Malacca	,,	20.0.0	,,	21.0.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	℔ pl.	.....	,,	.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.0
good to finest white	,,	.....	,,	.....
Saigon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.20	,,	.....
good to fine	,,	1.50	,,	.....
Chinese	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.6.0
Japan	,,	1.3.0	,,	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	p. pl.	2.0.0	to	2.3.0
Formosa	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.5.0
Swatow	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.6.0
Canton	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.2.0
Manila	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.8.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0	,,	5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0	,,	6.5.0
COALS—				
English	℔ ton	9.5.0	to	.....
Cardiff	,,	10.5.0	,,	.....
American Anthracite	,,	13.0.0	,,	.....
Sydney	,,	9.5.0	,,	10.0.0
Japan	,,	5.5.0	,,	.....
Formosa	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.2.5

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—Our market for this kind of drug remained steady at Tls. 510 till the mail steamer arrived with rather larger supplies than anticipated, when rates declined and the large holders are now willing to meet the demand for 1st quality at Tls. 500 per picul.

Patna.—Has remained very steady during the last fortnight and we now quote it in moderate demand at Tls. 480 per chest.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—*Black.*—Settlements reported since the mail amount to 13,700 chests, prices paid for which show no material alteration, taking quality into account. At the close there is a quieter feeling owing to the enormous export and to the unsatisfactory nature of late London telegrams.

Prices paid have been as follows:—

Hohows	Tls.	18½ *a* 28.
Oonahms	,,	21 *a* 28.
Oopacks	,,	22½ *a* 28.
Ningchows	,,	24¾ *a* 30.

Green.—Transactions during the week have been confined to the purchase of 2 chops Fychow at Tls. 35½ proportion, and 4 chops Pingsuey at Tls. 34½ Tls. 41½ proportion, showing no change on former quotations.

SILK.—During the past week, business in Silk has been continued on a fair scale, and Settlements are estimated at fully 1,000 *a* 1,200 bales. Prices for good and for Chop Silks show an advance of Tls. 10 *a* 15 per picul, but for Market and ordinary descriptions rates remain about the same as last quoted. For true Chop No. 3, Tsatlee Tls. 570 *a* 580 are demanded, which give a cost of 30s. 10d. *a* 31s. 5d. per lb, against a Home value of 30s. 6d. per lb. Arrivals having come forward freely the unsold Stock has increased to 6,000 bales, and contains many mixed and undesirable parcels of Silk.

				a Ex 6s. 2½*d.*	
Chop No. 3	Tsatlee	Tls.	570 *a* 580=30s. 10d.	*a* 31s. 5d.	per lb.
Chop ,, 3½	do.	,,	540 *a* 560=29s. 3d.	*a* 30s. 4d.	,,
Chop ,, 4	do.	,,	480 *a* 530=26s. 0d.	*a* 28s. 8d.	,,
Chop ,, 1	Haining	,,	490 *a* 500=26s. 6d.	*a* 27s. 7d.	,,
Chop ,, 1	Taysaam Karshing	,,	480 *a* 500=26s. 0d.	*a* 27s. 1d.	,,

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

A limited business has been done since the departure of the mail. Rates looked weaker at the beginning of the week and private paper was sold at 6s. 2½d, but owing to the limited demand for Bank paper, Banks are holding off now and good documentary paper is easily obtainably at 6s. 3d. and Bank paper at 6s. 1¾d. to 6s. 2¼d. Higher rates are expected.

On Hongkong bills have been sold on demand at 27½.

On Bombay 307, Calcutta 309 *a* 310.

Dollars have much fluctuated and are down at 76.10 after being 76.70.

Money in good demand.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	6s. 0¼d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 2¼d.	
	Credits, ,, ,,	6s. 1¾d. *a* 6s. 2¼d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 3d.	
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.87½	
	Documentary, 6 months' sight,	fcs. 7.90	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 309 *a* 310 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— ,, ,, ,,		Rs. 307 ,,	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		27½ per cent discount.	
,, Private, 15 days' sight		28 ,, ,,	

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 167.50 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.20 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—76.1.0.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—77.7.0.

COPPER CASH.—1,470 per Tael.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 1st August, 1868.

	S'ton & M'sllcs.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.	—
Ashton and Co.	15
Barnet, Geo, and Co.	784
Birley, Worthington and Co.	390
Bland, J.,	477
Borneo Company	788
Borntraeger and Co.	210
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	346
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	144
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	702
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.	27
Brand, Monro and Co.	1,780
Carter and Co.	623
Chapman, King and Co.	290
Coutts and Co.	66
Cumine and Co.	238
Dow and Co.	32
Gamwell, F. R.	100
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	650
Gilman and Co.	765
Glover and Co.	38
Gutschow and Co.	29
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	218
Helbling and Co.	204
Hogg, Brothers,	477
Holliday, Wise and Co.	30
Hughes & Co.	13
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	650
Jarvie, John, and Co.	657
Meynard and Co.	30
Milsom and Tod,	669
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	121
Overweg and Co.	450
Petrocochino and Co.	85
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	826
Primrose and Co.	273
Reid & Co.	77
Reiss and Co.	25
Reme and Co.	—
Rothwell, Love and Co.	—
Russell and Co.	977
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	860
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	184
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	500
Siemssen and Co.	392
Skeggs and Co.	806
Smith, J. M., and Co.	—
Textor and Co.	573
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	8
Turner and Co.	312
Westall Brand and Co.	92
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co.	493
White, F. G.	41
Miscellaneous	64
Total Bales	18,770

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

HOLLOWAY'S

Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

he, though young and handsome, confessed that the dusky damsels looked with no favour on the white skin. I wished I had had a rich brown skin: that is, while staying in the Fijis.

The white man condemns the Fijian because he cares not to work. Why work when nature, without it, provides him with

"———The yam, the cocoa's root
Which bears at once the cup and milk and fruit:
The bread-tree which, without the ploughshare, yields
The unsown harvest of unfarrowed fields,
And bakes its unadulterated loaves
Without a furnace in unpurchased groves."

The Missionaries also accused the natives of laziness. I observed, in reply, that if labour were a punishment for sin, these people must be a favoured race, not born in original sin, for nature supplied all their wants with a liberal spontaneity. Wherefore work to satisfy the greed of the sinfully begotten and born alien, when no benefit could accrue to themselves from it, but, on the contrary, misery be the harvest?

Among our passengers were two agents from some company in Melbourne accredited to King Thackambau, offering to take the American debt to their account on condition of receiving an extensive grant of land. This American debt arose through some stores having been destroyed by the natives. The Americans demanded a compensation, (I think) $80,000. King Thackambau having no dollars, the American Government seized one or more of the islands and intend to keep them if the debt be not immediately paid. I believe the Melbourne agents were successful as far as King Thackambau was concerned. However, I do not look upon it as a fait accompli, for the Chiefs of the interior may very possibly resist Thackambau's edicts. Poor Thackambau may be in a similar position to that of the Governor of New Zealand with his eight or nine provinces each with its superintendent, responsible Ministers, parliament, &c., &c., &c.

The Fiji islands are between 20 and 30 in number and have an area I think of at least 10,000 square miles. The land is excellent for the growth of cotton, coffee and sugar; and has been and may be now bought for about a yard of calico the acre. The climate is most agreeable, neither too hot nor too cold; for although the Fijis are situated on the borders of the southern Tropic, Lat 81, yet being in the path of the trade-wind and continuously refreshed with showers, the temperature is moderate. Being but a short distance from Sydney, about 1,800 miles, I have no doubt but that it will soon have an influx of white Australians. The old tale! Your days are numbered O Fijians! Your man-eating crime will be abolished; but we will introduce in its stead cupidity, knavery, intemperance and lust. What is the happiness of savages when opposed to the interests of commerce? Let millions perish that trade may flourish!

The head quarters of the missionaries are at Ovala. They have nice houses, become rich and seem to "live in clover." A great number of natives are in their service. We passed a Sunday in Ovala and were surprised to see the great number of chapels where natives officiated. The Bible and hymns are translated into the Fijian language. It is strange that we met no natives who could talk English. I asked a missionary the cause of this and he explained that the acquiring of English would be of no benefit to the natives. If they were left entirely alone, English might not be of advantage; but I opine that a little contemporaneous teaching which they would get, if they knew English, *might be a disadvantage to the missionaries.* Wherever we went, on a week day, a native would go with us, without pay, gather fruits for us, point the way through the luxuriant vegetation, climb cocoa nut trees &c. We expected the same attention on the Sunday; but, the poor fellows with a melancholy expression of countenance pronounced "Mithonay"; and left us to wander alone and break the sabbath by wondering at the beauties of nature and adoring the Incomprehensible Author of them.

A short time before our visit, Mr. Baker, the chief missionary, went, in opposition to advice, into the interior of the largest island, and he was there killed, cooked and eaten. King Thackambau was induced by the missionaries, and, I suppose, by the English authorities, to make an incursion into the large island to punish the offenders and avenge the death of Mr. Baker. The offenders declined to be punished, gave battle to Thackambau, defeated him and had the impudence to rattle and shake the bones of the Rev. Mr. Baker at the retreating foe by way of triumph. Thackambau it is said lost 400 men and the man eaters very many more. Thackambau in his time has had many a feast on humanity; but, of course he now abhors the practice of man eating and would be displeased if any one were so discourteous as to allude to it.

Although the result of missionary labour appears to me small, and, although they have been the cause of so much blood-shedding, the death, the slaying of hundred and thousands of human beings; yet the missionary institution must be a great and necessary good, or the pious ladies of England and the spiritual lecturers at Exeter Hall would not raise such large sums of money to support it. The death of Baker will be fortunate for the worldly interests of the missionaries. The death of a thousand heathens is a trifle not worth talking about.

SLAVERY IN THE EAST.

(Indian Daily News.)

England often felicitates herself that she has abolished the traffic in human flesh within the realms of that gracious Queen on whose dominions the sun never sets. But besides the deeds that are done in the "dark places of the earth" can it be possible that open sales of human beings are carried on within a few miles of the Metropolis of India? It seems difficult to believe that anything of the kind could occur more than once, without its being known and the parties punished. If the following remarks are true the case is another illustration of the saying that truth is stranger than fiction. We cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, and give it as we find it. The following is a translation of a letter to the editor of the *Shome Prokash*, one of the leading native papers. The letter is dated May 25th, and the writer signs "Unmarried."

"For a long time I have been roving about from country to country. And in these wanderings, how many wonderful matters have I met in various localities. But what I have eyed in the bazaar of Maniekgunge, situate within the Burdwan Zillah, far exceeds the others in singularity. There divers commodities are brought for sale from various parts of the surrounding country. Desirous of viewing the beauty of the bazaar, I was facing the narrow path between the rows of booths. Observing a crowd in one spot, I asked a gentleman "Sir, what is that row about?" He answered "Why? Have you never been at this place? There are little girls being sold" Having heard this, I immediately concluded that he was cracking jokes with me. I said, "You are playing jests. Are you not aware that this is the English Government. Here at the mention of selling a man, one is punished." On this, he replied "What! Sir, do you not know that here is permission for the sale of young girls in this bazaar? If you do not believe me, measure a few steps forward, and all your doubts will disappear." Then I conceived that such might be the case. While we were boys, we had heard that men were sold at the fair of Chetla (a suburb of Calcutta), and it was no wonder that such things should be repeated here. "And if what he has said comes out to be true," I thought, "it would prove very lucky to me. Methinks that after a long time the destiny of this unmarried Brahmin is brightening. If in this opportunity I can catch hold of a young girl, the means is at hand of offering sacrifices, sacrifices to my ancestors, and also of holding forth to me a pot of water in my decrepitude." Then taking much trouble to wade through the crowd, I reached the place of sale, and in naked reality perceived a cluster of girls of from 2 to 13 years of age brought there for sale. Having espied the beauty of some among them, my heart danced with joy and I thought "Perhaps God is turned favourable; one of these girls" must be available at last to this importunate being. I found some brokers walking to and fro, and summoning the customers. To obtain the girls, every one at first supplicated them. If they can settle a bargain, they generally get 10 per cent as their commission, and over and above that at times some offerings. Having seen some customers cluster round a girl of 13, I went to the spot. I found all of them lost in silence and amazement, after hearing the boastful high-toned words of the seller. Struck with the exquisite beauty of the girl, I once took it into my head to ask about the price, when an old man of 70 whispered an offer of 750 Rs. to the broker, and off I ran instantly. Then I inquired the price of a handsome girl of about 7 years of age. But her master was sitting coolly by fixing her price at 450, and the broker said that many had bidden 350, but still he had not consented. Finding here also no chance for me, I came to ask the price of another girl of a similar nature. Her owner, a female, demanded a price which might terminate in a bargain, but she produced a list of appendages which I found it impossible to make arrangements for. Then I went over to the spot where the blind, the lame, and the deformed girls were selling, but found that even they were not without customers. I turned my eye towards little infantlike girls and perceived that some were evidently new-born babes, and some were not weaned. What stock I had could suffice only to buy for me a girl of such a nature. But I could not dare to take one lest she expired from illness. Sir, I also saw the exchange of daughters in another part of that bazar. Those who were concerned in it, did not take much trouble; for a bargain was soon struck; but by that some party or other must be the loser. Mr. Editor, you are in the habit of dwelling on all questions from spiritualism up to politics. But if by your mighty pen, you can turn the attention of the government officials to this matter, then many Brahmin families may be saved from perdition. When they have given permission to sell girls, if they but fix a price on them by classifying them according to their age and beauty, that would be of service some day to unfortunate individuals like me. It is observable that while the rates have been fixed of carriages and palankeens, can there be any harm, if the population of the country is increased, when the prices have been settled of these girls for sale in the Bazaar?"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept risks on produce and treasure, shipped from this port.

BUSH BROTHERS.
Hong Name—*Yuen Lai.*

5 30se Newchwang, May, 1868.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL)
For Cleansing and Polishing Silver, Electroplate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in Packets, 3d. ea.; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. ea.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. ea. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the boards.

Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c. Wholesale by JOHN OAKEY & SONS. Manufacturers of

EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, &c.

172, BLACKFRIARS-RD., LONDON, ENGLAND

7fe 6 August 8th, 1868.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Waddings, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.

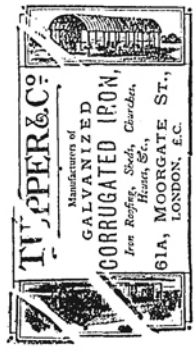
7fe o-a-f 7 August 8th, 1868.

REVISION OF THE TREATY.

FOR SALE.
At the *North-China Herald* Office.

PAMPHLETS, containing the various MEMORIALS addressed to H. E. M. Minister on the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, and His Excellency's reply.

Price, $1 50 per copy.



16fx-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

Boxers Patent Cartridge. Manufactured by ELEY BROS., LONDON.

.577 Bore as used in Converted Snider Enfield Rifles.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., .577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; 600 (or half-inch) bore; and .451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION, for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M. and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W. C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

30my-69 o-a-f-n 2732 30th May, 1868.

S. MAW & SON,

MANUFACTURES OF

SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES,
LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

o-a-f 12ju 2869 June 13th, 1868.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,

For entirely and speedily removing the stains of Nitrate of Silver from the hands, etc., without in any way injuring the skin.

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE OF CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

F. S. CLEAVER

Begs to recommend the above to the PHOTOGRAPHIC WORLD, PROFESSIONAL and AMATEUR, as being the ONLY PREPARATION EXTANT, which, while being perfectly harmless in itself, will effect the desired object

He also recommends his PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP as the ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. PLATE ROUGE SOAP, the ONLY ARTICLE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE A SPEEDY AND BRILLIANT POLISH.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP.

Also every description of Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

32 and 33, Red Lion Street, London, W.C. and Paris.

30se o-a-f 2309 April 1st, 1868.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in INDIA and CHINA, all purchasers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNEES and AGENTS,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,
77, Strand, London.

18de 2935 June 18th, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

OAKEY'S
CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT

may be had on application at the Office of this JOURNAL.

31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

ELLWOOD'S
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA,

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

**** Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

100, 107 & 108, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

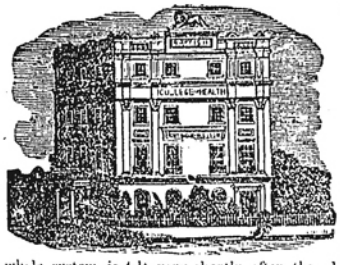
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.



FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES

(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they, act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

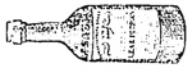
Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged; L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

No. 1.

Three Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION, MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my 69 2712 May 16th, 1868.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

THESE preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak disgestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion
in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. TILBURY FOX, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS.—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

English & European News.

"THE MAIL."

A PAPER containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail,* having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times,* will, on and after the 30th of June, be published twice a week, under the title of.

"THE MAIL."

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore, or 8d. a week post free.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times,* which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre payment, at Printing House Square, London.

31de 3 Shanghai, 10th July, 1868.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 30	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	Newchwang, etc.	July 26	General	Trautmann and Co
... 31	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 30	do	Russell and Co
... 31	Broadwater	Br sh	571	Young	Foochow	... 27	Poles	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 31	Kiang-loong	Am str	776	Friend	Hankow & Ports	... 29	General	Russell and Co
... 31	China	N.Ger.str.	648	Möller	Hongkong	... 27	do	Siemssen and Co
... 31	Top Gallant	Am sh	1200	Phillips	Cardiff	Mar. 10	Coals	Russell and Co
... 31	Anna Kimball	Am sh	935	Williams	Puget Sound	May 25	Lumber	Olyphant and Co
... 31	Chihli	Br str	772	Patterson	T'tsin & Chefoo	July 26	General	Russell and Co
... 31	Miaca	Br str	306	Shaw	Nagasaki	... 29	do	T. Kroes and Co
Agu. 1	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 31	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Nile	Br str	1081	Wilson	Hongkong	... 27	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 1	Catherina	N.Ger baq	340	Molson	Nagasaki	... 24	do	Glover and Co
... 1	Dupleix	Fr str	872	Nöel	Hongkong	... 29	Mails, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 1	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	... 30	General	Glover and Co
... 1	Kim Soon Watt	Siam baq	208	Stehmeyer	Hongkong	... 20	do	Fung Hing
... 1	Rifle	Br baq	324	Elliot	Keelung	... 29	Coals	J. S. Baron
... 2	Oberon	N.Ger baq	300	Schmidt	Newchwang	... 20	Beancakes	Frazar and Co
... 2	Activ	N.Ger.sch	148	Lammerman	Taiwan	... 24	General	Master
... 2	Juanpore	Br sh	459	Brown	London	Mar. 29	do	Gilman and Co
... 2	Resolute	Br sh	634	Holt	New York	April 9	Coals	Gilman and Co
... 2	Sooloo	Br baq	472	Eden	Sunderland	Feb. 27	do	Master
... 2	Mercator	Br baq	317	Brown	Keelung	July 29	do	Frazar and Co
... 2	Medina	Br baq	358	De Feuvre	London	Mar. 14	General	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 2	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Foochow	July 30	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 2	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow	... 31	do	Russell and Co
... 3	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Aug. 2	do	Russell and Co
... 3	Ellora	Br str	1070	Murray	Hongkong	July 30	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 3	Costa Rica	Am str	1084	Furbur	Yokohama	... 27	do	Russell and Co
... 3	Spray	Br sch	255	Stophn	Nagasaki	... 28	Coals	Master
... 3	Madawaska	Br sh	511	Fowler	Keelung	... 31	do	Olyphant and Co
... 4	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Aug. 3	General	Russell and Co
... 4	John Eyston	Br baq	346	Tough	Nagasaki	July 27	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 4	Anna	N.Ger.sch	142	Peterson	Newchwang	... 17	Beancakes	Master
... 4	Talee	N.Ger.sch	342	Thompson	Newchwang	... 17	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 4	Saturnus	N.Ger.baq	333	Diederick	Swatow	... —	Sugar	Telge, Nölting and Co
... 4	Evelyn Wood	Br baq	384	Wylie	Sunderland	Mar. 20	Coals	
... 4	Dolphin	Japa baq	400	Masman	Newchwang	July 24	Beancakes	T. Kroes and Co
... 4	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsellus	Cruise			Chinese Government
... 5	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Aug. 4	General	Russell and Co
... 5	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow	... 3	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 6	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 5	do	Russell and Co
... 6	Shanse	Am str	569	Loring	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 2	General	Russell and Co
... 6	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Oort	Nagasaki	... 3	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 6	Fung Shuey	Am str	740	Hildreth	Hankow	... 3	do	Overweg and Co
... 6	Velocidade	Br baq	268	Wyrill	Newcastle, N.S.W.	June 13	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
... 7	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Aug. 6	General	Russell and Co
... 7	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Harmon	Hankow & Ports	... 5	do	Russell and Co
... 7	Royal Saxon	Br sh	799	Yule	Foochow	... 1	Flour	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
July 30	Preciosa	N-Ger.sh	744	Franke	London	Tea	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 31	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdis	Nagasaki	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 31	Aquarius	N-Ger.bg	243	Altman	Tientsin & Chefoo	Sundries, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 31	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1113	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 31	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
Aug. 1	Ganges	Br str	1190	Cates	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 1	Kiu Shu	Br str	684	Hoole	Chefoo, Tientsin, &c.	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 1	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Trautmann and Co
... 1	Douglas	Br str	615	Pitman	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 1	Hangchow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 1	Suwo Nada	Am str	505	Jayne	H'kong & Canton	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 2	Hirado	Br str	1294	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Capiolani	Br baq	540	Upton	London	Tea	Reid and Co
... 2	Hongque	Am str	444	Cooper	Hankow	General	Olyphant and Co
... 3	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsellus	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 3	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 4	Hastings	Br sh	541	Cobbett	London	Tea	Gilman and Co
... 4	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 4	Aden	Br str	501	Andrews	Yokohama	do	P. & O. Co
... 4	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 4	Rinaldo	H. M. S.	.....	Bush	Cruise		
... 5	Kiang-loong	Am str	776	Friend	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 5	Chihli	Br str	772	Patterson	Tientsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 5	Alice Thompson	Br baq	308	Siland	Nagasaki	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 5	Mary Whitridge	Am sh	862	Cutler	London	Tea	Russell and Co
... 5	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 5	Copernicus	Br str	950	Markwell	Hongkong, &c.	Tea, etc.	Butterfield & Swire
... 5	Fanny Snail	Br baq	389	Firth	Keelung	Opium, etc.	Master
... 6	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Foochow	General	Borntraeger and Co
... 6	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	T'tsin & N'chwang	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 6	China	N-Ge. str	648	Möller	H'kong & Canton	General	Siemssen and Co
... 6	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports	do	Glover and Co
... 6	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 6	Crawshay Bailey	Br sh	682	Hansenberg	London	Tea, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 7	Nile	Br str	1081	Wilson	Y'hama via N'saki	General	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 7	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 7	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 7	Golden Fleece	Br sh	359	Gall	Chefoo	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
B N Y	Havoc	.....	O'Keeffe	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	July 30	Kiukiang
B N Y	Salamis	.....	Pusey	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	June 19	Nagasaki
6 s	Monocacy	.....	Carter	U. S. Corvette	.....	.....	.....	June 27	Nagasaki
2 s	Kien Chan	.....		H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	July 6	
2 s	Scorpion	.....	de la Saille	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 29	Chusan

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.